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Exports of Farm Products in 1919 Valued at More than Four Billions.

Secretary Meredith Calls Attention of American Farmers to Huge Proportions of Foreign Trade—Bureau of Markets in Position to Aid Growers and Shippers—Too Little Thought Given to Foreign Outlet Possibilities.

By E. T. MEREDITH, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

A knowledge of the market is essential if the farmer is to organize and operate his business to best advantage. Something like one-fourth of his produce goes to foreign countries. Hence to know his market conditions it is essential that he know something of the foreign as well as of the domestic market. A study of foreign markets for our farm products will bring home to him that if the foreign outlet were blocked there would be left in this country, frequently, a surplus that would exert a disastrous effect on prices to farmers. The export business in agricultural products is very large. In 1919 it constituted approximately 55 per cent of all exports. Agricultural products exported were worth about $4,250,000,000, while all other products exported were worth $3,500,000,000.

Should Study Foreign Markets.

The farmer ought to be interested in knowing how and why his prosperity depends, in large measure, upon foreign markets. The farmer is in a position to do more toward promoting foreign trade than may appear at first glance. Practically every farm commodity is now represented by some large organization, and all of them are keenly interested in export trade in farm products. Yet the growers who compose the organizations have given too little thought to what a foreign outlet means to them. The cotton growers, about 60 per cent of whese product goes to foreign markets, know a great deal about it. So do the growers of some types of tobacco that go almost exclusively to specific foreign markets. So do some apple growers and some citrus fruit growers. The rank and file of farmers, however, give the matter practically no thought.

It is highly desirable that the farmers and their organizations avail themselves of all possible sources of information on foreign marketing. The Department of Agriculture is in a position to give them assistance. The Bureau of Markets, through its foreign marketing service, is furnishing information on foreign supplies, assisting in establishing standard grades not only to improve the quality of American products but to facilitate trading, and is making investigations of shipping and storage problems to aid in placing the products on foreign markets in good condition.

AGRICULTURE'S PART IN FOREIGN TRADE.

IMPORTS.

Year.	Total for all commodities.	Total agricultural products.	Percentage agricultural.
1910	1,563,000,000	844,000,000	54
1911	1,532,000,000	836,000,000	55
1912	1,813,000,000	1,027,000,000	57
1913	1,793,000,000	965,000,000	54
1914	1,789,000,000	1,056,000,000	59
1915	1,779,000,000	1,161,000,000	65
1916	2,392,000,000	1,509,000,000	63
1917	2,952,000,000	1,927,000,000	65
1918	3,031,000,000	1,918,000,000	63
1919	3,904,000,000	2,723,000,000	70
10 years	22,553,000,000	13,966,000,000	62

EXPORTS.

1910	1,329,000,000	1,016,000,000	56
1911	2,058,000,000	1,107,000,000	54
1912	2,363,000,000	1,250,000,000	53
1913	2,448,000,000	1,262,000,000	52
1914	2,071,000,000	1,075,000,000	52
1915	3,493,000,000	1,670,000,000	48
1916	5,423,000,000	1,849,000,000	34
1917	6,170,000,000	2,069,000,000	34
1918	6,048,000,000	2,845,000,000	47
1919	7,750,000,000	4,257,000,000	55
10 years	39,653,000,000	18,400,000,000	46

The excess of agricultural exports over imports for the past 10 years ranged from 20 per cent in the fiscal year 1910 to 56 per cent in 1919, averaging 32 per cent for the 10-year period.

Bureau Men Sent Abroad.

A representative is stationed in London, devoting his time to putting American producers in touch with British markets. It has been planned to place six such represensatives at strategic points over the world. Trade commissioners are sent to foreign

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APPLES IMPORTANT IN ALL CITY MARKETS.

Average of 63,998 Cars Shipped for Past Four Years—Boxed Apples Gain Over Barreled—Sources and Distribution.

Some idea of the importance of the apple as an article of commerce may be gained from the fact that the period covered by the last four calendar years has seen 255,994 cars of this fruit shipped to market.

Of this number 48,751 cars were reported shipped in 1916 with an unload of 61 per cent at New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Kansas City, Washington, Minneapolis, and St. Paul.[1] In 1917 the number of cars shipped increased to 57,047, of which 40 per cent were unloaded at these cities; in 1918 a further increase was noted, the total reaching 70,713 cars with an unload of 37 per cent; and in 1919 the reports showed 79,483 cars shipped with an unload of 33 per cent at these city markets.

New York Largest Market.

The high percentage of unloads at these 10 cities in 1916 is probably due to the fact that the reports of shipments for that year are not so complete as for the other three years. Also the 1916 unload reports apparently included a considerable number of cars that were reshipped to other markets.

The average number of cars of apples reported shipped for the four years was 63,998 with an average unload at the 10 markets mentioned above of 40 per cent of the total shipments. New York took the largest number of cars, with an average of 10,031 cars for the four years, or 38 per cent of the total number unloaded. Chicago follows New York's lead with an average of 5,048 cars, or 19 per cent. The number of cars unloaded at the other 8 cities was 10,874, or approximately 42 per cent of the total. It will be noted that this number exceeds New York's takings by only 843 cars.

Boxed Apples Gain.

In response to the rapid gains in production, the consumption of boxed apples seems to be increasing, if the quantity unloaded may be taken as an index of the quantity consumed. The total quantity of boxed apples unloaded in these 10 cities increased from 3,722 cars in 1916 to 8,378 cars in 1919, an increase of about 125 per cent over 1916. The consumption of barreled apples seems to be decreasing, as 25,941 cars were unloaded in 1916 compared with 17,798 cars in 1919.

[1] The data given in this article do not include home-grown stock hauled to market by truck, wagon, etc. The figures given, therefore, are not intended to show the total supply.

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LIVE STOCK

IRREGULARITY OF PRICES FEATURES MARKET.

Light Cattle Preferred to Heavyweights—Kentucky and Tennessee Lamb Movement Begins.

(Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha.)

Irregularity was an outstanding feature in the live-stock markets during the week ending May 29. Wholesale dressed meat prices also were irregular, the general trend in the East for beef being upward, while dressed lambs, with few exceptions, worked lower. The cattle market shows no stability and with many fat, heavy steers yet to come marketward sellers are at a disadvantage, although they are hoping for some improvement. There are no signs pointing to permanent improvement at this time, however, but many are of the opinion that the classes of steers relatively lowest must work upward or other kinds must weaken off. Packers complain of the narrow outlet for the best beef unless it is light in weight.

The number of cattle showing grass is increasing, although the proportion of corn-fed kinds continues large. She stock has been relatively high for weeks considering cost of production, and buyers have become less active competitors of late. Some think that this situation is the forerunner of a raid on prices to put them more in line with beef steers.

Hogs Up at Chicago.

While there was a net gain in prices for hogs at Chicago, prices declined elsewhere. Light and light butchers continue to commaud the keenest competition and sell at a premium, but choice heavies are not showing up so liberally as a short time ago. General quality was fairly good, but more grassy kinds and a larger proportion of packing sows are being marketed.

Marketing of Kentucky and Tennessee new-crop lambs has begun and may have considerable influence on middle western markets from now on. Big packers have already bought several thousand head at Nashville and Louisville, which were sent on to their Chicago plants.

Receipts of live stock at 10 markets during the week ending May 29 were about 147,900 cattle, 609,200 hogs, and 141,400 sheep, compared with 168,900 cattle, 562,000 hogs, and 167,100 sheep the preceding week and 181,900 cattle, 569,600 hogs, and 153,300 sheep the corresponding week last year. Receipts at Chicago for the week totaled 47,036 cattle, 156,377 hogs, and 53,967 sheep, against 57,087 cattle, 155,347 hogs, and 51,164 sheep the previous week.

Cattle.—The downward trend of beef steer prices was not wholly stopped during the week under review, although, especially at Chicago, there was vast improvement near the close. Compared with a week ago heavy beef steers at Chicago were steady to strong and fully 25 cents higher than the week's low spot, but that class at East St. Louis declined 50 to 75 cents, while Omaha reported 25 to 40 cents loss and Kansas City reported sales steady to 15 cents lower. Even other weight steers at East St. Louis were 25 cents lower and those in quarantine were around 50 cents down.

Yearlings in Demand.

Yearlings were in good request at Chicago and Omaha, prices being strong to 40 cents higher, with the bulk 15 cents above the preceding week. However, at Kansas City

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, JUNE 1.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.	Kansas City	Omaha.
	June 1.	May 25.	June 1.	June 1.	June 1.
Hogs.					
Top	$14.60	$14.85	$14.70	$14.30	$13.65
Bulk of sales	$13.85–14.50	$13.85–14.75	$14.35–14.60	$13.60–14.15	$13.00–13.25
Heavy (250 pounds up), medium-choice	13.60–14.30	13.65–14.50	14.00–14.60	13.60–14.25	13.00–13.40
Medium (200–250 pounds), medium-choice	14.10–14.60	14.25–14.80	14.25–14.65	13.85–14.30	13.25–13.50
Light (150–200 pounds), common-choice	14.00–14.60	14.40–14.80	14.25–14.70	13.50–14.15	13.30–13.65
Light lights (130–150 pounds), common-choice	13.50–14.49	13.50–14.60	12.75–14.25	.....	12.50–13.25
Packing sows (250 pounds up), smooth	12.50–13.35	12.65–13.25	12.00–12.25	12.25–12.50	12.75–13.00
Packing sows (250 pounds up), rough	12.00–12.50	12.00–12.65	11.75–12.00	11.75–12.00	12.50–12.75
Pigs (130 pounds down), medium-choice	11.50–13.75	11.50–13.75	11.00–13.25	.....	.....
Stock pigs (130 pounds down), common-choice	.....	.....	10.00–13.00	10.00–12.25	10.00–12.50
Cattle.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 pounds up)—					
Choice and prime	13.15–14.25	12.50–13.65	12.25–12.75	11.90–13.00	12.25–13.00
Good	12.75–13.50	12.10–12.75	12.00–12.50	11.15–11.90	11.50–12.25
Medium	11.90–12.75	11.25–12.10	10.75–11.75	10.65–11.15	10.75–11.50
Common	10.75–11.90	10.09–11.25	10.00–10.50	9.40–10.65	10.00–10.75
Light weight (1,100 pounds down)—					
Choice and prime	13.75–14–60	13.00–13.90	13.25–14.50	12.25–13.50	13.00–13.75
Good	13.00–13.75	12.35–13.00	12.00–13.25	11.40–12.25	12.00–13.00
Medium	12.00–13.00	11.25–12.35	10.75–11.75	10.60–11.40	11.00–12.00
Common	10.50–12.00	9.75–11.25	9.25–10.50	9.25–10.60	9.50–11.00
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	7.75–13.00	7.75–13.50	9.00–14.50	7.15–11.90	7.50–12.75
Cows, common-choice	7.60–11.25	7.60–11.00	7.50–10.50	7.00–11.15	7.00–11.25
Bulls, bologna and beef	7.50–11.00	7.50–11.00	7.00–10.25	6.50–10.00	6.50–10.50
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	4.75– 7.50	4.75– 7.50	4.75– 7.25	4.50– 7.00	4.50– 7.00
Canner steers	6.25– 8.50	6.25– 8.50	5.25– 7.50	5.50– 7.25	6.00– 7.50
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	12.25–15.00	11.00–13.75	12.00–14.00	10.75–13.00	12.00–13.00
Heavy weights, common-choice	7.75–13.25	7.00–11.00	8.00–12.50	7.25–11.25	7.50–11.50
Feeder steers:					
Heavy (1,000 pounds up), common-choice	9.40–11.85	9.25–11.75	9.25–11.00	9.00–11.50	9.50–11.75
Medium (800–1,000 pounds), common-choice	9.15–11.60	9.00–11.50	8.50–10.50	8.75–11.25	9.25–11.50
Light (800 pounds down), common-choice	9.00–11.40	8.75–11.25	7.50–10.00	8.65–11.00	9.00–11.25
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	7.75–11.15	7.75–11.00	6.00–10.00	6.75–11.00	6.75–11.00
Cows and heifers, common-choice	7.25– 9.75	7.25– 9.75	5.50– 8.50	5.25– 9.25	6.00– 8.75
Calves:					
Good and choice	9.00–10.50	9.00–10.50	9.00–10.00	8.15–10.60	8.50–10.50
Common and medium	7.50– 9.00	7.50– 9.00	7.00– 9.00	6.75– 7.75	6.50– 8.50
Sheep.					
Lambs:					
84 pounds down, medium-prime	14.50–17.50	15.00–17.00	14.75–16.50	12.75–15.00	15.25–16.25
85 pounds up, medium-prime	13.50–17.25	14.00–16.50	.....	.....	14.50–15.50
Culls and common	10.00–13.50	10.25–14.00	8.00–14.50	10.25–12.50	11.00–14.00
Spring lambs, medium, good and choice	15.00–17.50	15.00–17.50	10.00–17.25	13.50–16.50	15.25–17.25
Feeder lambs	11.00–13.50	12.00–13.50	.....	.....	11.00–13.50
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	11.75–14.75	11.75–14.75	.....	10.75–13.00	11.50–13.75
Wethers, medium-prime	7.50–11.00	9.00–12.50	.....	8.00–10.40	9.00–11.00
Ewes:					
Medium, good and choice	7.00–10.50	8.50–11.50	7.50– 9.00	6.75– 9.40	8.50– 9.50
Culls and common	3.50– 6.50	4.50– 8.25	2.50– 7.25	4.25– 6.50	3.50– 8.00

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, JUNE 1.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	June 1.	May 25.	May 4.	June 1.	May 25.	May 4.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$21.00–22.00	$20.50–21.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Good	19.50–21.00	19.00–20.50	$19.00–20.00	$18.00–19.00	$17.00–17.50	$21.00–23.00
Medium	18.00–19.50	18.00–19.00	18.00–19.00	16.00–17.00	16.00–17.00	20.00–21.00
Common	16.50–17.50	16.00–17.50	16.00–17.50	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	18.00–19.00
Cows—						
Good	17.50–18.50	17.50–18.50	16.50–18.00	15.00–16.00	.....	17.00–19.00
Medium	16.00–17.50	16.00–17.50	15.50–16.50	13.00–14.00	13.00–14.00	16.00–17.00
Common	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.00	14.50–15.50	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00	.....
Bulls—						
Good	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medium	.....	.....	.....	13.50–14.00	13.50–14.00	16.00–18.00
Common	11.00–12.00	11.50–12.50	12.00–12.50	12.00–13.00	12.50–13.50	13.00–15.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lambs—						
Spring	32.00–34.00	.....	.....	34.00–36.00	33.00–35.00	.....
Choice	30.00–32.00	31.00–32.00	33.00–34.00	30.00–32.00	30.00–32.00	36.00–37.00
Good	28.00–30.00	28.00–31.00	31.00–33.00	28.00–30.00	28.00–30.00	33.00–34.00
Medium	26.00–28.00	27.00–28.00	30.00–31.00	25.00–26.00	25.00–26.00	31.00–32.00
Common	25.00–26.00	25.00–27.00	26.00–29.00	23.00–24.00	23.00–24.00	26.00–28.00
Mutton—						
Good	19.00–20.00	21.00–22.00	24.00–25.00	17.00–18.00	17.00–18.00	24.00–26.00
Medium	17.00–18.00	19.00–21.00	22.00–24.00	16.00–17.00	16.00–17.00	22.00–24.00
Common	15.00–17.00	17.00–19.00	20.00–22.00	12.00–14.00	12.00–14.00	18.00–20.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	22.00–23.00	21.00–23.00	21.00–23.00	23.00–25.00	22.00–24.00	.....
Good	20.00–21.00	19.00–21.00	19.00–21.00	20.00–22.00	20.00–22.00	23.00–24.00
Medium	18.00–20.00	17.00–19.00	17.00–19.00	18.00–20.00	18.00–20.00	21.00–22.00
Common	14.00–18.00	15.00–17.00	15.00–17.00	16.00–17.00	16.00–17.00	15.00–18.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Pork loins—						
8–10 lb. average	26.00–28.00	25.00–27.00	30.00–32.00	28.00–29.00	27.00–28.00	36.00–37.00
10–12 lb. average	25.00–26.00	24.00–25.00	29.00–30.00	26.00–28.00	26.00–27.00	34.00–35.00
12–14 lb. average	23.00–24.00	22.00–24.00	28.00–29.00	25.00–26.00	24.00–25.00	32.00–33.00
14 lbs., over	20.00–23.00	20.00–22.00	25.00–28.00	23.00–24.00	22.00–24.00	29.00–30.00
Shoulders—						
Plain	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skinned	20.00–21.00	18.00–20.00	21.00–22.00	22.00–23.00	20.00–21.00	24.00–25.00
Picnics—						
4–6 lb. average	19.00–20.00	19.00–20.00	19.00	.....	.....	.....
6–8 lb. average	17.00–19.00	17.00–19.00	18.00	20.00–22.00	18.00–20.00	22.00–24.00
8 lbs., over	16.00–17.00	16.00–17.00	17.00	.....	.....	.....
Butts—						
Boneless	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00–28.00	32.00–34.00
Boston style	22.00–23.00	21.00–22.50	25.00–27.00	23.00–24.00	23.00–25.00	28.00–29.00

yearlings weakened off 50 cents to $1. Packers claim that they have more good heavy beef on hand than usual for this season and, with a liberal proportion of heavy steers coming, consider their tactics reasonable. Chicago had $14 for a few yearlings and $13.50 for heavy steers, but elsewhere sales upward of $12.50 to $12.75 were comparatively scarce.

She stock, which is relatively high compared with beef steers, suffered a severe setback outside of Chicago, and declines averaged around 50 to 75 cents, some medium-fat stuff at Kansas City declining $1. Chicago prices for she stock were mostly steady, although there was a little display of strength on some heifers at all markets but Kansas City.

Bulls were steady at Chicago and Kansas City, but steady to 25 cents higher at Omaha and 25 to 50 cents lower at East St. Louis. Veal calves were generally 50 cents to $1 higher at Omaha and Chicago, East St. Louis quoting sales steady and Kansas City steady to 50 cents higher. While stockers and feeders were steady at Chicago, prices were 25 to 50 cents lower elsewhere, with some as much as 75 cents down at East St. Louis, stock cows and heifers at the latter market declining $1.

Hogs.—Price fluctuations at the four markets under review have been irregular during the week and tendency has been upward with the exception of Tuesday at East St. Louis and Saturday at the other markets. Chicago had high price of the week at $15.15 on Friday, the market breaking on Saturday when the early top was $15.10. Practical top late at $15 was 15 cents higher than the Saturday previous, while bulk of sales were 15 to 45 cents higher, heavy and medium weights gaining most. Bulk of sales at Kansas City were 20 to 25 cents lower and top at $14.30 was off 30 cents. Omaha top at $14.25 was 25 cents lower, with bulk of sales 30 to 40 cents lower. East St. Louis showed 15 cents decline on the top at $14.85 and 15 to 25 cents loss on bulk of sales.

Percentage of hogs of uneven weights and comparatively poor quality is daily increasing, although proportion of good hogs is still above normal for this time of year. Good to choice butchers weighing 200 to 230 pounds sold on the same price basis as good and choice light hogs at Chicago and Kansas City, while medium-grade butchers of the above weights outsold medium light hogs.

Sheep.—Although total receipts at 10 markets were about 10 per cent less than the week previous and wholesale dressed lamb and mutton markets continued to decline, prices of live shorn lambs were mostly steady, except at Chicago, where best shorn lambs advanced 50 cents to $1 and others were $1 to $2 lower.

Spring lambs were up 25 cents at East St. Louis and advanced 50 to 75 cents at Kansas City, but were only steady to 25 cents higher at Chicago. The bulk of the week's supply of spring lambs at Chicago were from California and were low dressers. Top for the week at Chicago on shorn lambs was $17.65 and on springers practically $17.50, with a few head at $17.75. California springers sold up to $15.90 at Kansas City. Marketing of Kentucky and Tennessee spring lambs has started and reports indicate that the movement will be in full swing in about two weeks. Tennessee springers sold as high as $17 at East St. Louis. Yearlings and wethers have been scarce. Some 1 and 2 year old wethers sold up to $14 at Chicago.

Demand for ewes has been limited and prices irregular, ranging from 25 to 50 cents higher at Kansas City to $1 to $1.25 lower at Chicago. Best California ewes went to $9.50 and choice Texas wethers sold up to $10.35 at Kansas City. Extreme top for choice fat ewes on the close was $10.75 at Chicago. Feeders and breeders have been in light demand. Several loads of new-crop feeding lambs went out from Chicago at $13 to $13.50, and some from Omaha at $11.75 to $12.

Opening May 31.—Beef steers were generally 15 to 25 cents higher, although heavy steers at Kansas City still proved slow. Yearlings reached $14.30 and heavy beef steers $13.75 at Chicago. Calves were mostly steady. Under liberal runs for a holiday, hogs at Chicago and Omaha declined 15 to 25 cents, while Kansas City and East St. Louis were generally steady to a shade lower. Top was $14.90 at Chicago, $14.80 at East St. Louis, $14.40 at Kansas City, and $13.80 at Omaha.

With light receipts, lamb markets opened generally steady to strong. California springers sold up to $17.25 at Omaha and $17.50 at Chicago. Best shorn lambs at the latter market went at $17. Sheep were generally steady to strong except at Chicago, where prices declined around 50 cents.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER.

Week Ending May 29.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	62,833	24,699	39,334	156,377	29,471	126,906	53,960	15,060	38,902
East St. Louis	18,343	3,769	13,394	84,514	21,436	74,329	13,776	3,127	11,848
Indianapolis	9,739	5,025	4,790	62,117	25,699	33,990	771	.....	589
Kansas City	26,781	11,028	15,927	71,904	11,062	54,960	35,668	18,160	21,770
Nashville [1]	1,176	585	758	16,338	15,218	854	11,206	10,744	452
Oklahoma City	7,995	2,241	5,311	11,669	988	10,838	179	161	41
Omaha	20,266	7,333	13,283	71,768	11,060	58,543	16,574	3,461	12,281
St. Joseph [1]	8,962	3,487	5,728	57,874	5,814	52,152	9,586	448	5,761
St. Paul	17,005	5,979	11,198	57,526	9,586	47,375	1,687	17	1,351
Sioux City [1]	11,770	7,229	4,857	68,339	24,988	42,022	8,289	6,050	1,579
Wichita [1]	3,751	773	1,936	11,160	125	9,312	25	77	23
Total	**188,621**	**72,148**	**116,516**	**669,583**	**155,447**	**511,281**	**151,714**	**57,305**	**94,597**
Previous week	208,633	75,142	132,583	614,104	145,116	491,257	150,854	53,836	96,653

[1] Week ending Friday, May 28.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, May 28.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	6,246	.....	8,490
East St. Louis	1,683	1,830	1,171
Fort Worth	4,475	277	5,231
Indianapolis	1,025	1,115	223
Kansas City	6,461	2,938	15,088
Nashville	251	911	105
Oklahoma City	1,083	395	145
Omaha	3,112	.....	3,461
St. Jospeh	436	338	282
St. Paul	6,468	2,068	21
Sioux City	3,302	779	6,050
Wichita	558	125	.....
Total	**35,100**	**10,776**	**40,357**
Previous week	38,946	10,096	23,076
State destination:			
Georgia	130	.....	.....
Illinois	3,613	1,826	4,468
Indiana	1,891	2,162	559
Iowa	4,473	3,250	2,018
Kansas	3,729	534	681
Kentucky	168	.....	.....
Louisiana	249	.....	.....
Maryland	54	.....	.....
Massachusetts	20	.....	.....
Michigan	2,310	.....	2,837
Minnesota	2,407	295	21
Mississippi	71	.....	.....
Missouri	2,597	889	10,966
Montana	146	.....	.....
Nebraska	1,326	231	2,102
New Jersey	.....	.....	243
New Mexico	40	.....	.....
New York	85	180	479
North Dakota	162	.....	.....
Ohio	1,453	250	685
Oklahoma	1,522	395	441
Pennsylvania	114	.....	512
South Carolina	25	.....	.....
South Dakota	1,043	289	.....
Tennessee	464	.....	105
Texas	3,406	335	5,321
Virginia	385	.....	.....
Washington	151	.....	.....
West Virginia	5	.....	.....
Wisconsin	3,022	140	8,919
Wyoming	39	.....	.....
Total	35,100	10,776	40,357

Goat Prices at Kansas City.

Angora goats sold for $4.85 to $5.75 per 100 pounds at Kansas City June 1. Brushers brought $5.25 to $6.75.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND CURED PORK PRODUCTS.

Chicago, Friday, May 28.

	May 28.	May 21.	Apr. 30.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 av.	$34.00-37.00	$34.00-36.00	$32.50-34.00
Hams, fancy, 14-16 av.	36.75-39.00	36.00-38.00	36.00
Picnics, smoked, 4-12 av.	22.00-25.00	22.00-24.50	20.00-22.50
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 av.	39.00-40.00	39.00-40.75	37.00
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 av.	50.00-51.00	50.00-50.50	49.00
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 av.	21.00-23.00	22.00-23.00	22.50
Backs, D. S., 14-16 av.	17.50-19.00	18.00-19.00	19.00
Pure lard, tierces.	22.25-23.25	22.00-24.25	22.25
Compound lard, tierces.	22.00-23.50	22.50-23.50	23.50

FRESH-MEAT PRICES DECLINE.

Pork Sharply Lower—Stale Condition of Receipts Causes Forced Sales.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

Fresh-meat trade during the week ending May 29 was a repetition of the past few weeks with demand at both western and eastern markets slow and prices tending downward. A large percentage of receipts at eastern markets was in stale condition, forced sales of which had a decided weakening on all offerings.

Beef.—The continued slow demand for steers having weight and finish was an outstanding feature of the week's beef trade. Wholesale prices on all grades of steer beef at the eastern markets are from $2 to $4

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS.

Week Ending May 29.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.		Kansas City.		Omaha.	
	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.
	Lbs		Lbs		Lbs		Lbs	
Mon.	248	$14.12	188	$14.61	212	$14.14	244	$13.81
Tues.	237	14.24	190	14.57	211	14.19	248	13.80
Wed.	241	14.38	195	14.47	208	14.40	248	13.76
Thurs.	242	14.55	198	14.52	214	14.44	250	13.85
Fri.	247	14.69	195	14.54	211	14.38	243	13.82
Sat.	245	14.51	193	14.51	201	14.02	242	13.59
Averages:								
This wk	**243**	**14.38**	**193**	**14.53**	**211**	**14.23**	**246**	**13.77**
Last wk	244	13.98	195	14.11	209	14.00	244	13.70
4 weeks ago	253	14.41	215	15.12	225	14.12	252	14.13

The above averages are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

below Chicago's quotations. New York has been the weak spot with closing prices on Friday $1 to $2 below other eastern points and $3 to $4 under Chicago. Conditions at Boston showed a slight improvement over the previous week and an average price advance of 50 cents on all grades. The trend of cow beef prices followed steers closely, Boston being the only market to show any advance, and prices elsewhere were 50 cents to $2 lower than the previous week.

The demand for bulls was light and of a spasmodic nature with the general trade weak on the better grades and firm to 50 cents higher on bulls of the bologna type. Eastern kosher beef trade continued slow and prices were steady with the previous week, while liberal offerings at Chicago resulted in a decline of $1 during the week.

Lambs.—The week's offerings had a liberal percentage of spring lambs which were sold mostly at a price range of $32 to $35. New Zealand and frozen lambs found ready sale at eastern distributing centers from $23 to $25 with occasional sales $1 to $2 higher. Barring New York, domestic lambs were sold on a weak and declining market with closing prices both east and west a full dollar lower than Monday. Conditions at New York continued steady and prices were unchanged throughout the week with undertone firm at the close.

Mutton.—The demand for mutton was practically equal to receipts and prices generally were steady until late in the week, when declines ranging from $1 to $2 were recorded at all markets except New York, where closing conditions were steady with Monday.

Veal.—The New York market was the one steady spot in the week's veal trade, with choice veal firm to slightly higher. Other markets were weak to $1 lower on all grades and trade was slow and dull with late week-end conditions at Philadelphia slightly improved.

Pork.—Although a strong effort was made on Monday to push pork-loin prices to a higher level, the slow demand which followed resulted in a general lowering of prices with conditions at Philadelphia after mid-week demoralized. Closing prices at New York and Chicago were practically $2 lower than Monday, with Boston showing declines during the week rauging from $3 to $4 and Philadelphia from $4 to $5. A large percentage of arrivals were in a stale condition, the forced sales of which affected prices generally. The unsettled condition of the pork-loin markets caused sharp declines in all other fresh-pork cuts with the range of prices unevenly $1 to $4 lower than Monday.

WOOL CONSUMPTION REPORT FOR APRIL.

Quantities Entering into Manufacture According to Condition, Class, and Grade.

Class and grade.	Grease.		Scoured.		Pulled.		Total.	
	April, 1920.	April, 1919.	April, 1920.	April, 1919.	April, 1920.	April, 1919.	April, 1920.	April, 1919.
Fine:								
Combing—	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Domestic	5,031,224	5,239,665	62,444	28,311	139,714	143,084	5,233,382	5,411,060
Foreign	7,159,867	4,477,725	182,989	4,689	.....	2,474	7,342,856	4,484,888
Clothing—								
Domestic	1,140,326	892,872	1,007,704	610,846	124,241	168,852	2,272,271	1,672,570
Foreign	586,772	396,877	1,601,146	1,145,479	5,765	3,507	2,193,683	1,545,863
½ Blood:								
Combing—								
Domestic	3,174,628	2,991,661	69,377	94,116	224,364	308,083	3,468,369	3,393,860
Foreign	3,167,650	2,072,987	23,525	7,750	.....	13,730	3,191,175	2,094,467
Clothing—								
Domestic	1,339,094	469,207	568,055	606,638	302,697	309,566	2,209,846	1,384,811
Foreign	197,791	641,828	324,601	211,885	55,869	16,645	578,261	870,358
⅜ Blood:								
Combing—								
Domestic	5,143,980	2,607,228	195,545	157,285	290,379	399,913	5,629,904	3,164,526
Foreign	3,118,674	1,401,521	85,855	16,969	13,000	2,909	3,217,529	1,421,399
Clothing—								
Domestic	374,128	245,710	1,556,058	823,430	257,723	279,883	2,187,909	1,349,023
Foreign	282,212	93,655	471,312	324,431	33,479	9,357	787,003	427,443
¼ Blood:								
Combing—								
Domestic	2,888,649	2,410,608	224,213	60,415	241,856	232,473	3,354,718	2,703,496
Foreign	5,507,945	2,023,546	155,959	110,838	51,659	31,010	5,715,563	2,165,394
Clothing—								
Domestic	254,055	76,437	553,299	430,577	124,423	75,337	931,777	582,351
Foreign	616,180	47,642	367,929	387,173	17,537	65,189	1,001,646	500,004
Low or Lincoln:								
Combing—								
Domestic	149,654	133,367	34,475	16,836	9,241	6,267	193,370	156,470
Foreign	899,600	630,069	32,685	11,516	17,548	8,267	949,833	649,852
Clothing—								
Domestic	38,471	21,765	56,068	22,013	36,635	13,345	131,174	57,123
Foreign	262,959	.....	32,512	233,737	5,313	.....	300,784	233,737
Carpet:								
Combing, foreign	3,054,206	1,622,413	34,268	76,652	35,500	15,313	3,123,974	1,714,378
Filling, foreign	2,794,658	2,563,099	646,186	365,712	161,927	70,183	3,602,771	2,998,994
Grade not stated:								
Domestic	22,450	140,766	23,157	26,387	.....	.....	45,607	167,153
Foreign	201,645	.....	21,360	10,725	1,422	.....	224,427	10,725
Total—								
Domestic	19,556,659	15,229,286	4,350,395	2,876,354	1,751,273	1,936,803	25,658,327	20,042,443
Foreign	27,850,159	15,971,362	3,980,327	2,907,556	399,019	238,584	32,229,505	19,117,502
Grand total	47,406,818	31,200,648	8,330,722	5,783,910	2,150,292	2,175,387	57,887,832	39,159,945

Quantities Entering into Manufacture According to State in Which Manufactured.

State.	Grease.		Scoured.		Pulled.		Totals.	
	Apr., 1920.	Apr., 1919.	Apr., 1920.	Apr., 1919.	Apr., 1920.	Apr., 1919.	Apr., 1920.	Apr., 1919.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Massachusetts	22,026,855	12,122,884	3,056,159	2,404,789	789,138	622,900	25,872,152	15,150,573
Pennsylvania	6,459,713	4,572,242	650,062	352,693	387,282	274,351	7,497,057	5,199,286
Rhode Island	5,726,076	4,493,659	290,937	182,692	216,778	526,403	6,233,791	5,202,745
New Jersey	4,685,544	3,910,565	264,310	207,136	66,622	31,304	5,016,476	4,149,005
New York	3,626,612	2,515,237	784,207	395,961	220,262	197,287	4,631,081	3,108,485
Connecticut	1,018,125	638,597	973,694	897,261	149,257	224,544	2,141,076	1,670,402
New Hampshire	1,388,500	1,121,241	385,230	280,372	87,322	42,106	1,861,052	1,443,719
Ohio	1,321,414	1,036,379	81,316	24,472	21,394	25,650	1,424,124	1,086,591
Maine	278,536	194,345	641,664	409,955	64,377	52,034	984,577	656,334
Pacific coast States	108,892	49,104	254,592	108,813	52,241	7,495	415,725	165,412
Total	46,640,267	30,654,244	7,382,171	5,174,144	2,054,673	2,004,074	56,077,111	37,832,462
Other States	766,551	546,404	948,551	609,766	95,619	171,313	1,810,721	1,327,483
Grand total	47,406,818	31,200,648	8,330,722	5,783,910	2,150,292	2,175,387	57,887,832	39,159,945

Schedules were sent to 565 textile manufacturing concerns in the United States. In addition to the reports tabulated above, 32 concerns reported no wool consumed, 2 returned schedules stating that their raw material consisted of tops, yarns, and wastes, and 5 concerns have not reported. Based on their average monthly consumption for 6 calendar months, it is estimated that the 5 concerns not included used 327,000 pounds of grease wool, 85,000 pounds of scoured wool, and 6,000 pounds of pulled wool.

FRESH-MEAT TRADE HAS DULL MONTH.

Reports for May Show Declining Prices—Money Situation Increases Receipts of Live Stock.

Continuing the price trend prevailing at the close of April, the fresh-meat trade during May has been generally dull with declining prices. Especially is this true of the large eastern distribution centers where trade has been in a more or less chaotic condition and at times badly demoralized.

The general dullness of the meat trade was intensified during the month by drastic cuts in prices of certain lines carried by department stores and smaller mercantile houses, principally wearing appparel, which had the effect temporarily of reducing expenditures for food. The delay of cars in transit between packing centers and distributing points, and the slowness of freight movement generally, resulted in a liberal percentage of fresh meats arriving at destination points in a varying degree of staleness, and seriously affected market prices on all uncured meats.

Hog Receipts Increase.

During the month there were marketed at seven of the principal live-stock markets approximately 655,000 cattle, 2,054,000 hogs, and 550,000 sheep and lambs. Compared with the previous month, receipts showed liberal increases. Cattle increased 69,000, hogs 578,500, and sheep and lambs 48,500. Compared with the corresponding month in 1919, cattle decreased 32,000, hogs increased 36,500, and sheep and lambs decreased 67,500. The increase in receipts of hogs over the previous month, also over the same period one year ago, is indicative of the present available supply.

While the continued high prices of grain were a factor in increasing the marketing of all live stock during the month, another factor which had a tendency to increase materially the marketward movement was the acute money situation in many of the principal live-stock producing districts.

The average weekly supplies of western dressed beef carcasses and cattle slaughtered locally at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia were practically normal and considerably in excess of the previous month. This was due to the improved transportation problems incident to strikes and railroad embargoes, which existed during the larger part of April.

Eastern Markets Lower.

Beef trade throughout the month was dull and slow. Buyers generally displayed no interest in finished cattle, and the few lots offered were sold principally in cuts. The

(Continued on page 365.)

RAW STOCKS OF HIDES AND SKINS, APRIL 30.

Prices of Hides and Skins Decline—Much Uncertainty Exists Regarding Future.

Fifty-six concerns that reported in March failed to submit statements of their stocks of hides and skins on hand April 30, 1920. As a result, the April summary, which follows, shows a decrease in all items except calfskins, colt, ass, donkey, and pony skins, buffalo hides, and pig skins. Had the estimated stocks based upon the average monthly holdings of these concerns been included in the April summary, the comparisons would have shown heavy increases over March in all important items.

The movement of hides and skins from packers, dealers, and importers to tanners during recent months has been light as compared with that during the latter part of 1919, and the decline in prices which began last September has been greatly accelerated. Packer native steer and cowhides were quoted last week at 25 to 36 cents a pound, with the small packers taking the lower price on each class, while dealers in country hides were reported as offering their holdings of Buffs and Extremes at 18 to 22 cents a pound. In this connection, it should be remembered that the packer hides are of recent take-off or are contracted for before the animals are slaughtered, while the country hides are winter and spring productions, which generally are less desirable than the take-off of other seasons on account of grubs, long hair, and poor quality.

Carelessness Detrimental.

Uncertainty regarding future prices for leather goods and the consequent reluctance of tanners to take on high-priced raw stocks has had much to do with the sluggish hide movement and the decline in market prices for hides and skins. Reports from country hide producers reflect the market conditions and movements and indicate that the situation there also has become very acute. Country hide and skin buyers, in order to protect themselves against a falling market, are offering prices in many instances as low as those paid during the low time of the winter of 1917 and 1918. It is feared that these conditions will be detrimental to the future of the country product. Low prices are conducive to carelessness in skinning, curing, and marketing. This inevitably results in lower prices and general dissatisfaction and tends to revive and perpetuate the bad reputation which so long has served to deprive the farmer and butcher of remuneration on the basis of the true values of their hides and skins.

The need for conservation of these valuable farm products is as great to-day as at any time during the war. The world demand for good leather products has not been supplied, and normal world trade movements in these products will resume as rapidly as financial conditions in foreign markets will permit. While present uncertain trade conditions have temporarily demoralized the hide and skin market and started hide and skin prices on the downward grade, the stabilizing influence of supply and demand eventually will provide a market for these products commensurate with their values. The farmer and small slaughterer, therefore, should continue to remove hides and skins with the utmost care, cure them promptly and properly, and market them economically and on the basis of quality as suggested in Farmers Bulletin, 1055, Country Hides and Skins, Skinning, Curing and Marketing.

Number of Hides and Skins in Stock and in Transit.

Kind.	Apr. 30, 1920.	Mar. 31, 1920.	Apr. 30, 1919.	Increase or decrease compared with—	
				Mar. 31, 1920.	Apr. 30, 1919.
				Per cent.	*Per cent.*
Concerns reporting	1,091	1,147	1,322		
Cattle hides	6,057,770	6,558,300	5,256,384	−7.6	15.2
Calf and kip skins:					
Calves	2,278,013	1,930,218	1,845,254	18.0	23.5
Kips	831,237	966,850	421,474	− 14.0	97.2
Horse hides	209,101	235,897	100,570	− 11.4	107.9
Horse fronts (whole)	70,098	126,115	52,897	− 44.4	32.5
Horse butts (pairs)	325,489	397,909	149,529	− 18.2	117.7
Horse shanks	52,738	114,393	76,115	− 53.9	− 30.7
Mule hides	482	543	90	− 11.2	435.6
Colt, ass, donkey, and pony	10,750	9,719	5,375	10.6	100.0
Kangaroo and wallaby	908,375	937,366	506,309	− 3.3	79.0
Deer and elk	101,119	225,325	193,824	− 55.1	− 47.8
Goat	14,666,558	15,968,669	12,080,410	− 8.2	21.4
Kid	156,871	468,188	724,209	− 66.5	− 78.3
Cabretta	1,933,099	2,047,519	1,520,522	− 5.6	27.1
Sheep and lamb	8,911,154	9,227,252	9,095,816	− 3.4	− 2.0
Buffalo	282,648	250,367	80,587	12.9	250.7
Pig and hog:					
Skins (pieces)	153,787	74,553	138,632	106.3	10.9
Strips (pounds)	1,607,207	1,744,785	1,453,249	− 7.9	10.6
Alligator skins	13,756	18,690	10,988	− 26.4	25.2
Other hides and skins	2,165	22,412	4,128	− 90.3	− 47.6

Distribution of Stocks of Hides and Skins.

Kind.	Dealers.	Packers.	Importers.	Tanners.	Total.
Cattle hides	433,239	1,835,316	823,267	2,965,948	6,057,770
Calf and kip skins	434,936	501,826	195,144	1,974,344	3,109,250
Horse, colt, donkey, etc	75,092	943	28,809	563,814	668,658
Kangaroo, deer, etc	241	46	36,598	970,609	1,007,494
Goat, kid, and cabretta skins	21,666	8,295	3,375,998	13,350,569	16,756,528
Sheep and lamb skins	659,484	1,079,099	1,393,015	5,779,556	8,911,154
Buffalo hides			59,200	223,448	282,648
Pig and hog skins (pieces)	27,484	98,282	576	27,445	153,787
Pig and hog strips (pounds)	12,350	1,045,160		549,697	1,607,207
Alligator skins	14		611	13,131	13,756
Other hides and skins			2,165		2,165
Total	1,664,506	4,571,967	5,915,383	26,418,561	38,570,417

These tables were compiled from reports received from 1,091 packers, dealers, importers, and tanners. Many of these firms also rendered reports for their subsidiary and branch establishments which makes the total number of reports considerably larger than 1,091. Schedules were sent to 1,353 concerns; of these, 101 replied advising that they had no stock on hand, and 262 did not return their schedules in time for inclusion in the tables.

Of the concerns that failed to report promptly for March, 15 reports were received too late to be included in the regular March report. These aggregated 13,359 cattle hides, 840 calfskins, 155 kipskins, 21,876 sheep and lamb skins, and 105 horse, colt, and donkey hides.

IMPORTS OF WOOL DURING APRIL, 1920.

Amount of Unmanufactured Wool Imported into the United States According to Condition and Country of Origin.

[Information furnished by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.]

Countries of origin.	Class 1.			Class 2.		Class 3.		Total quantity.	Total value.
	Unwashed.	Washed.	Scoured.	Washed and unwashed.	Scoured.	Washed and unwashed.	Scoured.		
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
Belgium			232,152					232,152	231,921
France			180,764			17,857		198,621	190,191
Greece						247,588		247,588	84,170
Russia in Europe						40,210		40,210	53,760
Turkey in Europe						86,105		86,105	19,283
England			4,021,311	65,817		412,426		4,499,554	3,770,238
Scotland						296,069		296,069	90,737
Canada	254,636							254,636	153,839
Guatemala						1,600		1,600	720
Panama	400					1,000		1,400	700
Mexico	350					358		708	141
Dutch West Indies						3,942		3,942	1,105
Argentina			12,520,493	292,932		445,408		13,258,833	6,788,125
Bolivia	2,593					20,002		22,595	9,490
Chile		509,710		90,640		384,904		985,254	438,106
Peru		60,822				14,965		75,787	38,521
Uruguay			5,899,834			167,472		6,067,306	4,306,749
Venezuela						1,879		1,879	181
China						386,584		386,584	132,281
British India	4,050					23,668		27,718	9,436
Turkey in Asia							377,357	377,357	124,104
Australia			16,558,786					16,558,786	4,371,472
British South Africa	8,371,395				106,298	157,886		8,635,579	5,363,476
French Africa						150		150	87
Italian Africa		608						608	304
Egypt	3,183							3,183	1,976
Total	8,636,607	571,140	39,413,340	449,389	106,298	2,710,073	377,357	52,264,204	26,181,113
Total for September	32,951,226	575,272	4,638,199	721,486	387	9,090,615	208,416	48,235,179	21,573,869
Total for October	26,143,513	467,669	1,800,680	2,153,076	5,274	13,547,509		44,126,941	20,391,296
Total for November	23,013,482	1,924,348	1,914,837	1,842,009	802	8,126,070	439,249	37,260,797	18,033,103
Total for December	9,263,249	1,320,625	1,449,718	417,633		6,100,301	22,940	18,574,466	8,838,852
Total for January	32,503,838	1,034,281	1,965,019	106,217	20	5,477,465	59,663	41,146,503	17,874,376
Total for February	18,750,345	335,703	1,814,353	388,908	7,100	3,727,631	121,336	25,145,381	14,214,409
Total for March	23,353,261	583,478	2,440,510	937,387	5,604	4,537,840	176,001	32,034,081	19,673,775

DAIRY AND POULTRY

BUTTER MARKETS EASY AND SOME STORING BEGINS.

Heavier Receipts Noted at Most Markets—Very Little Fancy Butter Offered—Loans Tighten Up.

Somewhat heavier receipts of butter at most markets served to keep butter markets easy during the week ending May 29, but the limited amount of really fancy butter prevented any very radical slump in prices. The week opened with trading barely steady, and the lack of buying interest resulted in rather moderate declines, although a temporary firmness was noted, primarily on account of the shortage of fancy goods. New York was the one market where receipts were about the same as the previous week and included more butter from California, where there is a surplus at this season. There were also limited arrivals of butter from Holland and Finland.

Production Has Increased.

Among the receipts during the week were a good many lots which showed the usual spring defects that follow after cattle have been placed on pasture. These defects have been slower in appearing and have been less in evidence than in former years, partly on account of the late season and partly because cows have been kept off of pastures until the grass was well started. Production has increased materially with the coming of warmer weather.

While quality is not entirely satisfactory, there has been enough improvement to allow for a little freer storing, but the stringency of credit restrictions has had the effect of making operators cautious. Firms of high financial rating do not as a rule have trouble in securing money to finance the storing of goods for regular trade requirements, but banks are very conservative this year, and every loan must be backed by good security, and even then some hesitancy prevails. The net increase in storage holdings at the five markets during the week was 1,636,536 pounds. If quality improves and it develops that markets are close to bottom, more liberal storing is looked for soon.

CHEESE MARKETS DULL AS NEW SEASON OPENS.

Dealers Not Accumulating Stock—Prices for New Cheese Show a Decline—Production on the Increase.

Cheese markets were dull and generally inactive during the week ending May 29. Production continued to increase, the transportation situation was further improved, and with the season at hand when larger quantities of new cheese are on the market buying interest lagged. Dealers are avoiding any accumulation and are showing a tendency to keep stock moving until the full grass cheese begins to come in, for cheese of winter make is not of best keeping quality and does not hold up in storage. The desire to avoid storing the so-called fodder cheese kept markets easy during the week, although in fact some dealers were making concessions rather than miss a sale toward the close.

Few Export Shipments.

While prices on held cheese remained firm, especially for good quality, new cheese prices declined. The drop was most pronounced at primary markets, amounting to almost a full cent, although prices were lower in distributing markets such as Chicago, where trading in new cheese has become more important. Some of the trade still call for held cheese, preferring even medium grades of held at the same price asked for No. 1 new. Business for the week was mostly to jobbers for immediate needs. Export business was practically at a standstill and has apparently been closed for the present.

Quality of the new make has improved to such an extent that storing might begin, but many of the firms which have been accustomed to storing are mindful of their experience last year and have been somewhat backward. The difficulty of securing loans no doubt has some bearing on the situation. However, production is increasing so rapidly now that if trading does not show some improvement storing is apt to begin soon.

BOXES FOR BUTTER BECOMING MORE GENERAL.

For years the butter trade in certain markets has held a prejudice against butter packages which were not in common use. Boston butter dealers have considered prints of butter unsatisfactory unless they had ornamented faces and conformed to one of the styles and shapes familiar to consumers. In other markets tubs have been the preferred style of package and the trade has been generally adverse to any other.

Observations made by representatives of the United States Bureau of Markets during the recent transportation difficulties when the trade and consuming public had to accept such as they could get, indicate that most of the trade prejudices are not founded on the exacting demands of retailers and consumers that were thought to exist. In fact, butter packed in boxes was found to be very easily moved in trade channels when other types of packages were not available.

Canadian butter is packed chiefly in boxes, as is butter shipped from New Zealand and Australia. Even our Pacific Coast factories and trade used boxes for the bulk packing of butter and some of the larger centralizing creameries of the Middle West have found boxes satisfactory and have been able to effect economies in cost and in other ways by their use.

Except for the fact that some retailers are using refrigerators constructed specially for tub-shaped packages, there would seem to be but minor objections to a more extensive and general use of boxes. It is a fact that the use of butter boxes is constantly increasing and should a standard shape and size be adopted by the dairy industry, boxes would become more generally used in the future. The advantages in cutting and printing butter from boxes as compared with tubs and casks, together with great reduction in losses and wastes, should commend the more extensive use of boxes to the entire butter trade as well as to butter manufacturers.

REVIEW OF FIVE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 29.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

BUTTER.

WHOLESALE PRICES (PER POUND) CREAMERY BUTTER, 92 SCORE.

	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	61½	55	61½	60¼	51½
Tuesday	60	54	60½	58	51½
Wednesday	59½	53–53½	60	58	51½
Thursday	59	53	60	57	51½
Friday	60	52½–53	60	57	51½
Saturday	60	52½–53	60	57	51½
Average for week	**60.00**	**53.46**	**60.33**	**57.91**	**51.50**
Previous week	62.16	56.08	62.75	61.66	52.42
Corresponding week last year	56.39	55.39	56.90	57.0	57.60

COLD-STORAGE MOVEMENT OF BUTTER AT FIVE MARKETS (POUNDS).

	Week ending May 29.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	2,370,773	1,515,559	6,315,210
Withdrawn from storage	734,237	994,964	267,939
Change during week	+1,636,536	+520,595	+6,047,271
Total holdings	8,446,275	6,809,739	19,581,563

RECEIPTS OF BUTTER AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Pounds.
Six days ending Friday, May 28	**9,734,128**
Previous week	10,142,250
Corresponding week last year	17,008,899

CHEESE.

WHOLESALE PRICES (PER POUND), AMERICAN CHEESE, NO. 1 TWINS.

	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	30–31	27 –28½	30–31½	25¼	27¼
Tuesday	30–31	27 –28	30–31½	25¼	27
Wednesday	30–31	26½–27½	30–32	25½	26¾
Thursday	30–31	26½–27½	30–32	24½	26½
Friday	30–31	26½–27½	30–32	24½	26½
Saturday	30–31	26½–27½	30–32	25	27
Average for week	**30.50**	**27.41**	**30.91**	**24.96**	**26.83**
Previous week	30.50	27.66	30.66	25.04	28.04
Corresponding week last year	32.08	30.79	31.00	28.60	30.05

[1] Flats.

COLD-STORAGE MOVEMENT OF CHEESE AT FIVE MARKETS (POUNDS).

	Week ending May 29.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	303,734	519,444	1,472,296
Withdrawn from cold storage	778,042	674,830	329,834
Change during week	−474,308	−155,386	+1,142,462
Total holdings	4,975,271	5,449,579	4,070,346

RECEIPTS OF CHEESE AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Pounds.
Six days ending Friday, May 28	**3,597,695**
Previous week	3,965,825
Corresponding week last year	4,897,437

DRESSED POULTRY.

COLD-STORAGE MOVEMENT OF DRESSED POULTRY AT 5 MARKETS (POUNDS).

	Week ending May 29.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	1,106,500	1,518,413	1,505,517
Withdrawn from storage	2,459,779	2,920,001	4,750,033
Change during week	−1,353,279	−1,401,588	−3,244,516
Total holdings	22,298,768	23,652,047	32,627,704

RECEIPTS OF DRESSED POULTRY AT 5 MARKETS.

	Pounds.
Six days ending Friday, May 28	**2,284,184**
Previous week	2,543,382
Corresponding week last year	2,591,067

EGGS.

COLD-STORAGE MOVEMENT OF EGGS AT 5 MARKETS (30-DOZEN CASES).

	Week ending May 29.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	332,843	354,553	299,390
Withdrawn from storage	7,009	10,600	19,447
Change during week	+325,834	+343,953	+279,943
Total holdings	2,269,665	1,943,831	3,011,400

RECEIPTS OF EGGS AT 5 MARKETS.

	Cases.
Five days ending Friday, May 28	**497,809**
Previous week	542,070
Corresponding week last year	569,909

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

PRICE TREND IRREGULAR.

Weaker Market Tone Develops Under Pressure of More Liberal Shipments—New Potatoes Hold Steady.

Apples, new potatoes, strawberries, tomatoes, and sweet potatoes were generally steady, while cabbage, cucumbers, and onions were lower and old potatoes slightly higher during the week ending May 29. Shipments showed an increase which was accounted for chiefly by the heavier movement of new potatoes and strawberries. Total shipments of leading domestic fruits and vegetables were 7,436 cars compared with 7,061 the week before and 8,217 a year ago.

Increase in Early Potato Acreage.

Commercial acreage of early potatoes, as reported by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, shows an increase of about 52,000 acres, or approximately 26 per cent more than last season. Two thirds of the increase is supplied by larger plantings in Virginia. The crop in that State and in Maryland is backward on account of cold, dry weather, and movement probably will not be active until after the middle of June. The estimate for 1920 of 253,037 acres is above normal, as compared with an average crop of 234,940 acres during the previous five years.

The haulings were heavy at Hastings, Fla., with demand and movement moderate. Spaulding Rose No. 1 in double head barrels ranged from $12 to $13 carloads f. o. b. Most consuming markets also were steady at last week's range of $14 to $17. Irish Cobblers in cloth top slat barrels sold at $12 to $12.50 per carload at Charleston, S. C. Shipments of new potatoes have been increasing and are now in excess of 1,500 cars per week. The new crop constitutes most of the potato supply available to consuming markets.

Movement of old potatoes was light and prices steady at Minnesota shipping points. Northern round white stock sold at $7.15 to $7.35 per 100 pounds sacked for carloads f. o. b. Consuming markets were lightly supplied, and middle western and northern round white stock was strong in middle western markets at $7.65 to $9 sacked per 100 pounds. Carlots in Chicago were firm at $7.50 to $8 sacked. New York round white potatoes in Baltimore and Philadelphia were slow and steady at $7.50 to $8, and Maine Green Mountain firm in Boston at $7.25 to $7.75. Movement of old potatoes decreased to 293 cars, compared with 1,936 the same week last year. Shipments are chiefly from Maine, Minnesota, Wisconsin Michigan, Washington, and the northern district of California.

Onion Markets Weak.

Cities in the East and Middle West were heavily supplied with onions. Eastern markets were weak and unsettled and the general price range lost about 75 cents to a close of $1.25 to $2. Middle western markets were dull and weak, losing 50 to 75 cents, closing at $1 to $2 per standard crate. Sales at California shipping points were at $1.15 to $1.50 per standard crate, carloads f. o. b. cash track, with poor demand. Values in consuming markets ranged $1.50 to $2.25. The heaviest movement is from Texas and is slightly below 500 cars per week. This is about twice the rate of movement from California. The indicated total acreage of northern onions is 40,160 compared with 39,785 acres last year.

Strawberries Steady.

The shipping season for strawberries is nearly over in Arkansas and western Tennessee. Consuming markets are drawing their supply mostly from Missouri, eastern Tennessee, Arkansas, Maryland and Virginia, and the Kentucky crop is beginning to move. Sales of Arkansas Klondikes in 24-quart ventilated crates were mostly from $6 to $7 in Chicago and at $5.50 to $6.50 in Kansas City. Movement was moderate at eastern Tennessee shipping points. Klondikes in 24-quart ventilated crates ranged $3.50 to $4 and Aromas $4.50 to $5.25, carloads f. o. b. cash track. Prices were steady in Chicago and Cincinnati at $4 to $5.50 for Klondikes and in Cleveland and Detroit at $6 to $6.50 per crate. Aromas in these markets sold mostly from $6 to $7.50. Missouri Aromas in 24-quart ventilated crates generally ranged from $7 to $9 in middle western markets. Maryland and Virginia Klondikes and Missionarys in eastern markets sold at 20 to 40 cents, quart basis. Movement was heavier, with shipments of 1,109 cars compared with 754 the week before and 1,277 cars during the corresponding week last season.

Tomato Markets Slightly Irregular.

Price changes of tomatoes were small with a slightly firmer tendency. Fancy Globes from Florida in 6-basket carriers ranged $7 to $8 in New York and Philadelphia but weakened at the close in Philadelphia, reaching $5.50 to $6.50. Pittsburgh ranged $7 to $8.50. Fancy tomatoes sold slightly lower in Boston than in most other markets at $5.50 to $6.50. East Coast stock in Baltimore showed a rather wide range of $6.75 to $8. Repacked tomatoes ranged $7.50 to $8.50 in Chicago and originals at $6 to $7 per crate. Movement is increasing. Shipments were 204 cars, compared with 106 the preceding week and 666 cars during the corresponding week last year. The new crop is starting to move from Texas, which should offset the decreased shipments from Florida.

Sweet Potatoes Steady.

New Jersey Yellow varieties were unchanged in New York City at $4 to $4.50 per bushel hamper. Delaware Yellows in Philadelphia sold around $3.50 and Maryland stock at $3 to $3.25 in Baltimore. Tennessee Nancy Halls were steady in Kansas City at $2.25 to $2.50 per bushel hamper and fair quality stock sold in Chicago at $2.25 to $2.75. Georgia and Alabama Porto Ricâns in 50-pound crates were slow and dull in Atlanta at $2 to $2.25. A light movement of this crop continues, while at a corresponding time last season, shipments had ceased. Eastern-shore sweet potato acreage has been reduced and the condition of the crop is poor on account of frost and cold dry weather in May.

Cabbage Slightly Lower.

Mississippi Wakefield cabbage in 100-pound crates sold at $3.50 to $4.50 in Boston, $4 in Baltimore, and $3 to $3.50 in Cincinnati. Late sales of South Carolina pointed stock were at $3 to $3.75. The same stock in Baltimore began the week selling around $4 per 100-pound crate and declined to a close of about $2.50. Texas flat type cab-

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Week Ending May 29.

Commodity.	Week ending May 29.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to date.	Last season to same date.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Boxed	65	9	125	41,810	25,556	25,581
Barreled	54	52	102	40,019	43,975	44,049
Cabbage	482	395	634	12,492	6,743	23,354
Cantaloupes	241	11	0	241	11	7,799
Celery	24	72	36	2,090	2,019	2,051
Cucumbers	287	303	484	1,286	1,642	4,306
Dry beans	150	172	174	5,693	5,873	7,538
Eggplant	8	3	14	36	14	96
Grapefruit	348	31	394	10,441	6,383	6,462
Lemons	385	312	342	5,290	6,675	9,532
Lettuce	110	143	239	8,522	4,913	7,342
Mixed and bunched vegetables	317	283	267	5,559	4,216	8,261
Onions	726	445	843	5,831	3,173	20,490
Oranges	756	1,046	1,034	37,745	38,796	50,654
Peaches	35	176	0	35	219	30,892
Peppers	88	107	31	198	225	739
Potatoes:						
Old	293	1,936	461	158,568	172,149	176,540
New	1,549	595	799	3,466	2,735	10,084
Strawberries	1,109	1,277	754	4,114	5,073	8,084
String beans	174	182	159	755	721	1,729
Sweet potatoes	31	1	63	15,240	10,532	10,540
Tomatoes	204	666	106	3,005	3,775	14,446
Total	7,436	8,217	7,061	363,377	345,418	470,569

JOBBING PRICE RANGE OF CERTAIN FRUITS AND VETEGABLES.

POTATOES, No. 1 White.

(Sacked, per 100 pounds.)

Market.	Cars received for week.	This season— May 31.	This season— May 21.	One year ago.
New York	35	[1] $7.10–$7.20	[1] $6.65–$6.95	$1.50–$2.10
Baltimore	2	7.65– 8.00	7.65– 8.00	2.65
Boston	52	7.50– 7.75	7.00– 7.25	2.25
Chicago	54	[2] 7.75– 8.00	[2] 7.50– 7.65	[2] 1.75
Kansas City	16	8.75– 9.00	7.75– 8.00	.....
St. Louis	4	8.50– 8.75	7.50– 7.65	1.90–2.25

POTATOES, Florida Spaulding Rose, No. 1.

(Barrels.)

New York	130	$17.00–$18.00	$14.50–$15.00	$9.00–$9.50
Baltimore	22	14.00	15.00– 16.00	9.00
Boston	8	15.00– 16.00	15.00	12.00
Chicago	100	14.25– 14.75	15.00– 15.50	9.25– 9.50
Kansas City	14	[4] 10.50– 11.00	[4] 11.50– 12.00	[4] 4.00– 4.50
St. Louis	16	[4] 10.00– 11.00	[4] 10.50– 11.00	[4] 4.50
Florida [3]	....	12.00	12.00– 13.00	.....

SWEET POTATOES, Eastern and Southern Yellows.

(Bushels hampers.)

New York	4	$4.25–$4.50	$4.00–$4.50	.....
Baltimore	....	3.00– 3.25	3.00– 3.25	.....
Chicago	24	2.25– 2.75	3.00– 3.50	.....
Kansas City	4	2.25– 2.50	2.00– 2.25	.....
St. Louis	1	2.50	.....	.....

ONIONS, Texas Yellow Bermudas, Nos. 1 and 2.

(Standard crates.)

New York	155	$1.75–$1.90	$1.75–$2.00	$4.00–4.25
Baltimore	15	1.75	2.25– 2.50	4.00–4.25
Boston	136	1.25– 2.00	2.50– 2.65	4.25–4.75
Chicago	174	1.00– 1.50	1.75– 2.00	3.50–3.75
Kansas City	40	1.50	1.75	3.75
St. Louis	50	1.50	1.50– 1.75	3.75–4.00
California [3]	....	1.15– 1.25	1.40– 1.50	3.50–3.75

STRAWBERRIES, Maryland and Virginia, various varieties.

(Quart basis.)

New York	72	25c– 32c	28c– 38c	28c– 32c
Baltimore	4	20c– 30c	25c– 30c	20c– 25c
Boston	34	25c– 38c	35c– 40c	28c– 30c
Chicago	88	[5] $8.00–$8.50	[6] $6.00–$7.00	$6.25–$6.50
Kansas City	7	[5] 7.50	[6] 5.50–6.00	6.00–6.25
St. Louis	16	[6] 5.50– 6.00	[6] 5.50–6.00	[6] 3.50– 3.75
Tennessee [3]	....	3.50– 4.00	3.75–4.00	4.50–5.00

[1] Bulk per 100 pounds.
[2] Carlot sales.
[3] F. o. b. shipping point.
[4] Texas Bliss Trumphs, sacked per 100 pounds.
[5] Missouri Aromas, 24-quart crates.
[6] Arkansas Aromas, 24-quart crates.

STRAWBERRIES A MONEY CROP

Value of the commercial strawberry crop is not far below $25,000,000 yearly, at shipping points. Production has decreased about one-half during the past five years, but valuation has been maintained, owing to the upward trend of prices in recent seasons. Of 4,097,214 crates of 24 quarts each, produced in the commercial strawberry shipping area last season, 3,432,817 crates were grown in the early and midseason shipping sections, comprising 16 States south of New Jersey and west of Missouri and Texas, and including California. About three-quarters of a million crates were used commercially for juice, preserves, canning, and other manufacturing purposes.

bage of fair quality sold at $25 to $40 bulk per ton in Cincinnati. South Carolina and Mississippi are now the heaviest shippers. Movement was 482 cars compared with 634 the week before and 395 during the corresponding week last season. Commercial acreage in southwestern Virginia is about 2,400 acres, a slight gain over last year.

Other Fruits and Vegetables.

Apples are in light supply. New York A 2¼ Russets sold around $11 per barrel in Cincinnati. Maine Ben Davis No. 1 ranged $6 to $7 in Boston and New York State Ben Davis A 2¼ in Philadelphia ranged $9.50 to $10 per barrel. Northwestern extra fancy boxed Winesaps sold at $4.25 to $4.50 in Baltimore and $3.50 to $4.75 in Philadelphia. Haulings of cantaloupes are moderate at Brawley, Calif., and cars are mostly consigned. The estimated acreage of cantaloupes planted in 1920 showed an increase of 13.6 per cent over last season—70,820 acres compared with 62,365. Seven-eighths of this increase occurred in the southern district of California. Cherries sold in Boston at $1.90 to $3.50 for flats of California Burbanks and at $3 to $4.50 per flat for Tartarians. Cucumbers were slow and dull in Cincinnati with supplies liberal. Fancy Florida stock in bushel hampers closed around $1.50 to $1.75. Florida cucumbers in Baltimore sold at $1.50 to $2.25. Shipments are increasing and are now moving at a rate of approximately 300 cars per week.

Virginia Apple Injury.

In Augusta County continued cold, with more or less frost, held the bloom open longer than usual. Friday, May 14 a freeze hit all fruit in Augusta, Rockingham, Reckbridge, and Alleghany, except possibly fruit on high land. The result, according to the local reporter supplying this account, has been an exceedingly large drop. This freeze cut the crop indications about 50 per cent and in some sections more than that. The crop in the counties named may be placed at 60 per cent of last year's; this allows for highland fruit not injured. The Afton section, or that part of Nelson, and Albemarle near the mountains, will have a light Winesap crop. Pippins are good and growing well, although rain is needed. Greenwood-Afton section reports a good Pippin crop, with Winesaps light to none. The June crop should determine the amount of fruit to be matured.

The number of bearing trees is about the same as last year. The cedar rust has so discouraged York growers that the producing Yorks may be less than last year, and no new orchards are coming in this year. Weather has been unfavorable, cold, dry, and not good for development. Labor is scarce and high. Packing situation is serious. Probably there will be a big run of bulk fruit on account of scarcity and high price of barrels.

GEORGIA PEACH OUTPUT MAY REACH 10,000 CARS.

Early Shipments Starting—Condition of Crop Fairly Good—Few Sales on Contract Made.

A preliminary survey of conditions shows that the crop this year is about a week later than in 1919. An outstanding condition is that at present probably not over 15 to 20 per cent of the estimated output has been sold under contract. At the corresponding time last year probably 40 to 50 per cent of the crop had been contracted.

Local estimates of commercial production vary considerably. Early in April many usually well-informed factors placed the output at about 10,000 cars. Unfavorable weather since that time, and a heavy May drop, have caused practically everyone to reduce his estimates. With favorable weather, it seems likely that 7,000 cars should move and perhaps more.

Fruit Unusually Clean.

The experience of last season evidently taught many growers a valuable lesson. At present the crop is one of the cleanest appearing ever grown, that is, free from sting and other blemishes. Occasionally an orchard shows hail effects. The crop this year has been given best possible attention and every attempt has been made to eliminate disease and pests. More potash was used in fertilizing, orchards were thoroughly cleaned out and well cultivated, and the trees sprayed frequently.

Some early purchases of bushels and crates, mostly the latter, were made at $1.75 and $1.80, some at $2 and $2.25, locally, and in some cases up to $2.50 to $2.75, the two latter being perhaps resales. The range to date appears to be from $1.75 to $2.75 f. o. b., both representing extremes at present. It is doubtful whether any fruit could be bought below $2 and $2.25 f. o. b. at present, and undoubtedly many owners would ask $2.50 and $2.75 f. o. b. These contract prices are, of course, for all varieties, early and late, the amount of each being an individual matter in selling, although, of course, it is reasonable to assume that most of the purchases were on late varieties, especially on anything resold to dealers in consuming centers.

Prices Are Firm.

While no general desire to buy on contract prevails at present, chiefly on account of doubt existing as to the quality of fruit, nevertheless the situation at shipping points, especially on late varieties, is very firm, and many owners are optimistic as to the future.

The active season really begins during the first week in June, and owing to certain conditions at shipping points the crop promises to be distributed better than last season. Favorable warm, dry weather from now on should prove of great benefit to the crop of the late varieties. If brown rot does not appear in orchards and the fruit carries satisfactorily, the 1920 south Georgia peach deal probably will meet expectations.

DASHEENS SOLD IN NEW YORK.

This Productive and Nutritious Tuber Expected to Supplement Potatoes—South Interested.

A car lot of Trinidad dasheens, grown on the east-coast section of Florida, arrived at New York the last of May. Because only limited quantities are shipped to market at present, the vegetable is high in price. The last week of May, dasheens were selling at 15 cents per pound retail in New York.

In time there will probably be an increase in the use of dasheens in this country, particularly in the southern States where a crop is needed to supplement the potato.

The dasheen is much used for food in the Orient, Hawaii, South America, the West Indies, and other tropical regions. As it contains 50 per cent more starch and 50 per cent more protein than the common potato, it is a good food complement to that crop.

First Car Lot Shipment.

Since 1911, the plant Introduction Garden at Brooksville, Fla., has been cultivating a variety introduced from Trinidad, and many of the Florida farmers have cooperated by trying out the crop. It was from such growers that the above-mentioned shipment was received. The tubers were put up in burlap bags containing from 150 to 200 pounds each. Owing to the fact that the shipment was collected from a large number of growers, there was a great variety of tags and marks. This is probably the first instance in which an entire carload has been made up for shipment north.

The plant is closely related to the "elephant ear," commonly planted for ornamental purposes. A hill contains one or two large central corms, from which smaller cormels bud out along the side. These cormels, which are about 3 inches long and and inch in diameter, are commonly called tubers. In rich soil, a single hill may yield 6 to 8 pounds, while an acre may produce as high as 360 to 475 bushels of tubers.

Has Many Uses.

There are many methods of preparing the dasheen for food. It may be boiled, baked, scalloped, sliced thin and cooked in deep fat, or it may be used in combination with wheat flour in the preparation of rolls and griddle cakes. In this country, use of the dasheen for food is chiefly confined to the Latin-American settlement at Tampa, Fla., and the Chinese, Porto Rican, and West Indian inhabitants of our large cities.

APPLES IMPORTANT IN CITIES.

(Continued from front page.)

While the shipments of barreled apples generally were increasing each year, the quantity unloaded in these 10 market centers was generally decreasing. This decrease is probably due to the increasing competition of the boxed apple and the increasing prominence of the barreled apple as a product for manufacture. The per cent of boxed apples and barreled apples taken, compared with the quantity unloaded in the past four years, is shown in the following table:

Comparison of shipments and unloads of boxed and barreled apples.

Years.	Carlead shipments.				Unloads in 10 cities.			
	Boxed.		Barreled.		Boxed.		Barreled.	
	Cars.	Per ct.[1]	Cars.	Per ct.[1]	Cars.	Per ct.[2]	Cars.	Per ct.[2]
1919	35,551	44.7	43,932	55.3	8,378	32.0	17,798	68.0
1918	28,219	38.9	42,494	60.1	5,859	22.6	20,006	77.4
1917	25,491	44.6	31,556	55.4	4,795	21.6	17,321	78.4
1916	18,739	38.4	30,012	61.6	3,722	12.5	25,941	87.5

[1] Percentage of total carlead shipments.
[2] Percentage of total unloads in 10 cities.

The most important barreled apple shipping States are New York, Virginia, West Virginia, Arkansas, Michigan, Illinois, and Maine. In 1919 New York State shipped 12,552 cars. Of this number approximately 35 per cent were unloaded at New York City, while Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh took 2,804 cars, or

about 22 per cent. Virginia and West Virginia shipped 8,762 cars in 1919, of which 842 cars were unloaded in New York, 532 in Philadelphia, 383 in Pittsburgh, and 169 in Washington. Arkansas shipped 4,368 cars in 1919, and, with the exception of Chicago, where 395 cars were unloaded, practically none was unloaded at the cities mentioned in the table. Michigan shipped 3,443 cars in 1919, of which 1,295 cars were unloaded at Chicago and a negligible quantity at the other cities. Illinois shipped 2,780 cars in 1919, of which 1,198 were unloaded at Chicago and 862 at St. Louis. Maine shipped 2,300 cars in 1919, of which 398 were unloaded at Chicago, Cincinnati, and New York.

Of the important boxed apple States, Washington ranked first in the number of cars shipped in 1919, followed by California, Oregon, Idaho, and Colorado, in the order named. From Washington 19,760 cars of apples were shipped in 1919. Of this number 2,257 cars were taken by New York and 1,366 by Chicago. The other cities mentioned took 1,765 cars in 1919 from Washington. California shipped 4,147 cars in 1919, and of this number 539 cars were unloaded at New York City, or about 76 per cent of the California apples unloaded at these 10 markets. Oregon shipped 3,596 cars in 1919, and of this number New York City took about 870 cars or 80 per cent of the total number unloaded at these markets from Oregon. Of the 3,222 cars shipped in 1919 from Idaho, 242 cars were taken by Chicago and 187 by New York, while of the 3,203 cars shipped by Colorado 162 cars were taken by Chicago and practically none by New York.

Kansas City and St. Louis received boxed apples in appreciable quantities from Washington, California, Colorado, Idaho, and Oregon. Cincinnati, together with Minneapolis, Philadelphia, and St. Paul, received boxed apples from Washington only; New York City from California, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington; Pittsburgh from Idaho and Washington; and Washington City from Oregon and Washington. All other things being equal, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, and St. Paul should prove to be advantageous markets for California, Oregon, Idaho, and Colorado boxed apple shippers in the event of a short crop of boxed apples in Washington for 1920. The same will be true of other cities if the States that are contributors to their apple supply are considered.

The accompanying table of carlot unloads of apples by months will show when apples were most abundant at these markets in 1919.

POTATOES $2.38 IN ENGLAND.

Maximum Legal Rate Advanced Slightly—Seed Supply Uncontrolled.

On and after June 1 the top legal or maximum price for potatoes in English markets will be £14 per long ton for stock grading 1½ inches or larger, according to a recent consular report. This price is equivalent to $2.38 per 100 pounds. The maximum fixed price has been advanced about one-sixth since March 15.

Wholesalers will be permitted to average their profits over each fortnightly period, but their profits on sales to other wholesalers must not exceed the equivalent of $1.83 and their profits on sales to retailers or consumers must not exceed the equivalent of $3.65 per ton. These fixed prices are reckoned in current rates of exchange, but the figures expressing profits are in normal exchange and would be somewhat less at the present depressed rate.

CARLOADS OF APPLES UNLOADED AT 10 LARGE CITIES.

Unloads by States of Origin for 4 Years.

Originating State.	New York.				Philadelphia.				Pittsburgh.				Washington.				Cincinnati.			
	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916
Boxed Apples.																				
Montana	83	23	1	0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Colorado	2	5	3	6	....	....	....	....	14	8	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Idaho	187	64	110	45	62	0	0	3	32	55	53	0	1	2	0	0	61	6	20	0
Washington	2257	2243	1170	1010	645	139	234	334	225	450	125	88	158	157	83	41	132	167	104	79
Oregon	870	551	290	171	54	3	0	3	20	33	9	4	28	31	11	5	....	....	....	....
California	539	124	147	150	21	2	5	3	16	0	3	4	....	....	....	....	31	8	3	0
All other	11	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	18	4	0	2
Total	3949	3012	1721	1382	785	144	239	343	308	546	193	99	188	190	94	46	242	185	127	81
Barreled Apples.																				
Maine	122	233	40	6	48	3	1	19	2	13	34	35	....	....	....	....	135	32	54	65
New Hampshire	....	....	....	....	48	3	0	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21	4	1	1
Vermont	97	121	54	196	2	0	5	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Massachusetts	167	104	45	136	152	9	13	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24	0	0	6
New York	4449	4694	3305	6981	733	1127	1065	1423	1067	1565	996	1637	3	15	6	44	445	431	167	340
New Jersey	513	1140	1401	440	35	35	7	64	7	4	5	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pennsylvania	83	87	45	204	255	368	290	551	119	143	335	296	6	4	2	8	3	9	13	46
Delaware	110	351	468	13	112	65	150	87	65	67	16	33	....	....	....	....	6	3	3	2
Maryland	77	177	111	87	128	122	10	97	91	31	45	47	15	16	17	26	....	....	....	....
Virginia	688	853	468	613	338	435	371	373	176	20	181	193	132	280	145	226	88	110	65	149
West Virginia	154	499	174	0	193	175	37	248	207	205	296	457	37	91	49	94	73	58	42	120
Ohio	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	63	67	148	379	0	1	0	11	14	141	21	153
Indiana	20	15	5	34	....	....	....	....	2	2	8	79	....	....	....	....	4	25	9	38
Illinois	32	3	27	46	....	....	....	....	26	34	128	121	....	....	....	....	37	23	34	55
Michigan	6	4	1	8	....	....	....	....	42	32	28	25	....	....	....	....	143	77	3	42
Minnesota	15	8	0	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Missouri	18	0	29	11	....	....	....	....	0	0	20	8	....	....	....	....	23	1	0	1
Tennessee	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	23	19	6	....	....	....	....	0	24	11	29
Arkansas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	0	34	0	....	....	....	....	72	0	0	0
Imports	59	11	1	0	4	3	0	1	10	2	0	0	....	....	....	....	2	2	0	0
All other	42	24	101	27	31	212	155	109	13	12	12	16	6	30	20	4	118	5	86	216
Total	6652	8324	6275	8809	2079	2557	2104	2999	1908	2405	2305	3346	199	443	239	413	1209	945	509	1257
Total (box and barrel).	10601	11336	7996	10191	2864	2701	2343	3342	2216	2951	2498	3445	387	633	333	459	1450	1130	636	1338

Originating State.	Chicago.				St. Louis.				Kansas City.				Minneapolis.				St. Paul.			
	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916
Boxed Apples.																				
Colorado	162	41	107	95	78	139	36	6	44	46	110	31	4	10	1	4	....	....	....	....
New Mexico	22	0	6	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Utah	10	16	17	1	2	14	6	0	1	4	4	0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Idaho	242	69	166	10	62	28	138	2	73	23	49	8	....	....	....	....	5	5	7	8
Washington	1366	490	785	676	80	162	150	133	238	265	188	289	145	160	183	158	142	211	97	214
Oregon	83	26	52	33	17	6	56	6	12	11	28	6	1	4	5	10	2	2	6	12
California	68	27	116	39	24	12	4	8	12	12	6	17	1	1	57	0	0	0	35	0
All other	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	3	4	1	12	0	4	2	0	6
Total	1953	669	1251	858	264	362	391	156	381	355	387	345	155	176	258	172	153	220	134	240
Barreled Apples.																				
Maine	141	46	82	118	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Hampshire	19	0	0	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Massachusetts	11	1	0	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New York	559	1555	436	972	68	241	1	98	....	....	....	....	4	193	16	96	9	72	5	35
Pennsylvania	37	105	48	134	10	17	0	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Maryland	15	41	7	56	3	2	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Virginia	33	39	45	233	4	48	2	139	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
West Virginia	21	15	14	108	8	67	0	141	....	....	....	....	0	43	0	0	3	12	1	0
Ohio	6	27	5	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Indiana	15	12	25	135	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Illinois	1198	756	1589	1219	862	40	1364	2512	20	39	12	20	41	39	75	183	10	43	35	140
Michigan	1295	1106	401	1076	1	18	3	0	....	....	....	....	0	14	2	60	1	20	3	19
Wisconsin	21	32	83	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	12	11	....	....	....	....
Minnesota	24	5	17	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	14	38	23	6	6	28	23
Iowa	23	3	33	45	....	....	....	....	6	1	26	4	4	4	14	28	4	2	6	9
Missouri	233	47	137	154	80	64	245	130	183	191	489	502	62	45	85	168	13	18	41	60
Nebraska	21	5	7	11	....	....	....	....	1	4	19	9	3	0	30	15	....	....	....	....
Kansas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	42	38	25	55	16	19	34	76	1	2	11	6
Tennessee	0	10	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Texas	....	....	....	....	3	2	35	0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Arkansas	395	1	17	0	22	4	11	3	35	53	16	10	45	1	5	9	21	0	1	0
Imports	23	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	11	11	0	0	2	2
All other	28	61	133	64	14	25	64	39	4	28	14	2	5	19	6	17	6	15	17	55
Total	4118	3888	3984	4394	1076	528	1726	3069	293	354	601	608	193	392	328	697	74	190	159	349
Total (box and barrel)	6069	4537	4335	5252	1340	890	2117	3225	674	709	988	953	348	568	586	869	227	410	284	589

Unloads by Months for 1919.

City.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
New York	10,601	1,156	1,326	1,009	604	305	97	254	441	947	1,506	1,547	1,409
Chicago	6,069	141	120	120	68	70	32	108	353	1,001	2,858	1,231	467
Philadelphia	2,864	213	177	170	111	59	21	5	18	261	738	611	480
Pittsburgh	2,216	237	205	176	160	116	39	123	167	232	323	283	115
Cincinnati	1,450	102	101	51	48	18	6	18	125	159	376	239	207
St. Louis	1,340	42	44	30	34	8	2	21	62	370	497	152	78
Kansas City	674	51	27	25	5	2	3	6	19	50	287	124	75
Washington	387	22	11	12	7	4	3	1	5	49	114	98	61
Minneapolis	348	10	4	9	14	8	2	13	17	33	120	98	26
St. Paul	227	12	10	12	4	1	0	1	5	6	97	62	17
	26,176	1,986	2,025	1,614	1,055	591	205	550	1,112	2,408	6,426	1,445	2,959

SEEDS

Seed Items in "Grain and Seed" Section.

As the principal period for marketing seeds is now practically over for the season, the seed market review and the tables of seed prices which heretofore have been given weekly in the Market Reporter will be discontinued until the opening of another season. The other items of seed information will be given hereafter in the "Grain and Seed" section.

SEED SALES OVER FOR THIS SPRING.

French Embargo on Exportation of Clover Seed Removed—General Seed Market Shows Little Change.

There has been practically no change in the general seed market condition during the week ending May 29. The prices quoted in the accompanying table represent merely nominal values except for seed of summer sown crops.

Clover.—The embargo on the exportation of clover seed from France has been removed by the French Government, effective May 23, 1920. This action is of timely interest because of its possible effect on the importation of crimson clover seed into the United States during the next few months. Declines of 25 cents and 50 cents per 100 pounds are noted in the price of this seed at New York and Baltimore, respectively.

Millets and Sorgos.—A fair demand for millets, sorgos, and Sudan grass seed continues. This demand is overshadowed to

(Continued on page 367.)

RETAIL PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS OF HIGH QUALITY, MAY 20.

[Dollars per 100 pounds, except seed grains, which are per bushel.]

Kind of seed.	N. and Mid. Atlantic Div.	Southeastern Division.	East Central Division.	North Central Division.	West Central Division.	North Pacific Division.
Clovers:						
Red clover	58.75	59.60	56.10	53.55	.....	61.95
Alsike clover	60.35	57.10	56.15	55.80	.....	62.60
Crimson clover	13.45	13.45	15.90	.....	.....	.....
Sweet clover	39.40	35.00	39.45	36.10	36.20	42.90
Lespedeza	40.00	32.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alfalfa	45.40	41.30	45.25	47.10	41.00	47.00
Grasses:						
Timothy	15.95	15.00	15.35	15.00	.....	18.80
Redtop	23.40	21.25	23.55	25.30	.....	28.30
Ky. bluegrass	35.80	33.25	32.15	34.50	.....	42.10
Orchard grass	32.75	20.50	30.15	30.45	.....	35.60
Millets:						
Golden millet	8.15	8.75	8.00	6.15	6.25	11.25
Common millet	.....	6.00	6.80	5.05	4.95	10.10
Siberian millet	.....	.....	6.70	5.35	5.25	9.20
Japanese millet	17.75	.....	.....	.....	17.50	.....
Sorgos ("cane"):						
Amber sorgo	5.60	5.55	5.65	5.30	3.50	9.60
Orange sorgo	5.60	5.30	6.25	5.50	4.60	10.50
Kafir	.....	.....	3.50	4.65	4.50	11.10
Sudan grass	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.25	.....
Rape	16.90	16.65	15.75	15.40	15.35	17.50
Vetches:						
Hairy vetch	33.75	31.00	33.15	33.35	.....	34.95
Common vetch	13.95	.....	15.00	13.85	.....	12.40
Peas:						
Canada field peas	.....	.....	6.30	8.05	10.20	8.85
Cowpeas	10.00	9.65	10.55	10.45	12.90	.....
Beans:						
Soy beans	10.80	10.55	11.55	11.05	12.65	.....
White field beans	.....	.....	11.15	10.20	.....	10.00
Velvet beans	7.75	7.05	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton seed	9.00	9.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seed potatoes	8.00	8.40	8.80	7.90	8.90	8.95
Seed grains:						
Seed corn	4.35	4.50	3.65	4.20	4.00	5.95
Seed wheat	3.90	.....	3.30	3.40	.....	3.35
Seed oats	1.60	1.55	1.25	1.30	.....	1.45
Seed barley	3.10	.....	2.35	2.05	.....	2.20
Seed rye	3.30	3.40	2.25	2.40	.....	3.20
Seed buckwheat	2.75	.....	2.45	2.50	3.10	4.20

WHOLESALE PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS, MAY 29.

Prices given are for high qualities of seed offered by seedsmen. Obviously it is impossible to give prices that represent the same quality and origin of seed in each of the cities.

[In dollars per 100 pounds, except seed grains, which are per bushel.]

Kind of seed.	New York.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Buffalo.	Toledo	Louisville.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Denver.	Salt Lake City.	Seattle.	Av. for U. S. same date last year.
Clovers:														
Red clover	45.00	43.00	50.00	44.00	41.65	48.00	42.00	45.00	50.00	.....	.....	48.00	51.00	46.00
Alsike clover	46.00	43.00	49.00	46.00	40.85	45.50	40.00	45.00	50.00	.....	56.00	51.00	50.00	41.50
White clover	61.00	60.00	52.00	58.00	.....	55.00	57.00	65.00	60.00	.....	62.00	65.00	65.00	48.00
Crimson clover	9.50	9.50	12.50	.....	.....	12.00	12.50	.....	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00
Sweet clover	28.00	26.00	32.00	33.00	32.00	30.00	25.00	29.00	32.00	.....	32.00	30.00	35.00	25.50
Bur clover	.....	28.00	20.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00
Lespedeza	.....	38.00	35.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00
Alfalfa	29.00	31.00	41.00	41.00	43.35	38.00	37.00	37.50	40.00	37.50	33.00	40.00	37.00	24.50
Grasses:														
Timothy	13.25	12.25	14.00	12.00	12.20	12.50	12.25	12.00	12.50	12.50	12.25	14.00	14.00	12.50
Redtop	17.00	17.00	18.50	18.50	20.00	17.00	15.00	20.00	17.50	19.00	18.00	20.00	23.00	15.25
Kentucky bluegrass	26.00	27.00	29.00	28.00	31.00	25.00	27.00	29.00	30.00	30.00	28.00	30.00	27.00	24.75
Orchard grass	22.00	22.00	25.00	25.00	26.00	20.00	21.00	25.00	24.00	24.00	23.00	28.00	24.00	28.50
Meadow fescue	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	.....	.....	35.00	36.00	.....	.....	24.50
Bromus inermis	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	27.50	.....	30.00	26.00	.....	.....	23.50
Millets:														
Golden millet	6.50	5.50	6.50	5.50	6.00	7.25	5.25	5.60	5.25	5.00	5.00	6.50	7.00	5.50
Common millet	5.00	3.50	5.50	.....	.....	.....	3.75	4.60	3.75	3.25	3.50	.....	5.00	4.50
Siberian millet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	3.85	3.50	3.25	3.50	5.00	.....	5.00
Hungarian millet	9.00	8.00	.....	.....	9.00	.....	.....	7.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.00
Japanese millet	.....	.....	.....	15.00	.....	.....	.....	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.75
Broom-corn millet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	3.75	4.00	3.50	4.00	.....	.....	3.85
Sorgos (cane):														
Amber sorgo	.....	3.50	4.40	.....	.....	3.75	2.75	3.25	2.75	2.50	2.65	.....	.....	4.00
Orange sorgo	.....	3.75	4.75	.....	.....	3.75	3.00	.....	3.25	3.00	.....	.....	.....	4.00
Sumac sorgo	.....	3.40	.....	.....	.....	3.75	.....	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	4.50
Grain sorghums:														
Kafir	.....	.....	4.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.25	3.25	.....	.....	.....	4.00
Milo	.....	.....	4.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.25	3.25	.....	.....	.....	4.00
Feterita	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	3.50	.....	.....	.....	4.25
Sudan grass	12.50	11.50	14.00	12.00	15.00	12.50	11.50	13.50	12.50	11.50	12.25	12.50	15.00	24.50
Rape	10.25	10.75	12.00	11.50	11.50	11.00	11.00	11.50	.....	11.50	.....	12.00	10.00	10.00
Vetches:														
Hairy vetch	25.00	25.00	31.00	29.00	30.00	.....	32.50	29.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.00
Common vetch	7.00	7.00	11.00	11.00	12.00	.....	12.00	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.00	7.75
Peas:														
Canada field peas	5.75	5.75	6.50	5.80	6.25	.....	5.25	6.00	6.00	.....	.....	.....	4.25	5.25
Cowpeas	.....	10.00	10.25	.....	.....	10.50	10.50	.....	11.00	11.00	.....	.....	.....	8.75
Beans:														
Soy beans (Southern)	.....	9.00	8.85	9.00	9.50	9.50	8.00	.....	10.00	10.50	.....	.....	.....	5.75
White field beans	.....	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.50
Velvet beans	.....	.....	5.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.50
Cotton seed	.....	.....	8.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.25
Seed potatoes	.....	.....	8.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	.....	3.00
Seed grains:														
Seed corn	.....	2.75	3.00	2.50	.....	4.00	2.75	4.25	3.00	3.00	.....	.....	.....	2.50
Seed oats	.....	1.45	1.40	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.60	.....	1.85	.....	.....	.95
Seed barley	.....	.....	.....	2.20	.....	.....	2.00	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.50
Seed rye	.....	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	2.50	.....	2.50	.....	3.10	.....	.....	2.00
Seed buckwheat	.....	2.40	2.60	.....	2.65	2.75	2.30	2.50	2.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.95

IMPORTS OF FORAGE PLANT SEEDS.

Permitted Entry Into the United States Under the Seed Importation Act.

[Reported by the Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.]

Kind of seed.	Month of May—			11 months ending May 31—		
	1920	1919	1918	1920	1919	1918
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Alfalfa	727,000	152,700	.....	13,268,600	263,600	44,100
Bluegrass:						
Canada	35,500	62,800	33,800	525,700	550,900	1,198,400
Kentucky	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500
Brome-grass, awnless	2,400	.....	.....	166,300	.....	.....
Clover:						
Alsike	153,900	98,000	171,200	5,636,700	7,002,400	3,440,800
Crimson	359,400	330,500	217,700	9,333,500	682,600	1,563,000
Red	600,100	80,300	334,900	19,115,600	962,800	612,600
White	5,700	700	.....	139,000	700	52,700
Clover mixtures:						
White and alsike	.....	8,600	.....	22,000	96,100	30,200
Red and alsike	.....	.....	.....	700	900	.....
Alsike and timothy	.....	5,300	87,700	240,200	453,100	138,800
Timothy, alsike, and white	.....	.....	.....	1,800	.....	.....
Fescue, meadow	.....	.....	.....	2,800	.....	.....
Millet:						
Broom-corn	.....	.....	.....	225,400	.....	750,000
Hungarian	800	13,500	.....	132,300	138,300	9,000
Mixtures, grass	.....	.....	.....	2,600	200	5,600
Orchard grass	125,000	77,260	.....	2,743,500	154,700	57,600
Rape	156,800	2,200	.....	5,765,700	639,000	11,195,800
Redtop	.....	.....	.....	6,800	5,000	2,200
Rye grass:						
English	.....	33,600	23,500	1,799,000	809,000	1,563,100
Italian	.....	.....	.....	974,000	151,800	587,300
Timothy	1,100	79,400	.....	36,700	154,600	22,400
Vetch:						
Hairy	93,400	1,700	12,200	952,200	253,500	219,100
Spring	327,500	1,600	62,100	932,300	435,200	117,600

GRAIN, HAY, AND FEED

HAY MARKET.

Prices Lower—Demand Less Urgent—Receipts Increasing With Improved Shipping Conditions.

Reports for the week ending May 29 indicate that prices have declined from the high level of $44.50 for No. 1 Timothy and $29.50 for No. 1 Prairie Midland. This decline corresponds in point of time to the decline in 1919 hay prices which continued during June, July, and August, and amounted to about $9 per ton on timothy and $15 per ton on prairie.

It is estimated by the Bureau of Crop Estimates that 10.5 per cent of the crop is still on the farms, which is about 2½ million tons more than at the corresponding time last year. The lack of sufficient cars and other transportation difficulties are probably the principal causes of the larger stocks held on the farms.

Further Decline Expected.

The demand generally is less urgent, because the ending of the feeding season has been reached and because of the increased receipts. Dealers are said to be expecting a further decline if shipping conditions improve so that hay can be shipped to market in larger quantities.

Reports from the principal markets show an increase over the receipts for the previous week, as indicated by the following table:

	May 22.	May 29.
Boston	208	...
New York	329	373
Philadelphia	66	58
Baltimore	56	64
Cincinnati	205	238
Memphis	100	100
New Orleans	18	38
Kansas City	643	636
St. Louis	280	344
Chicago	270	317

Timothy.—The market situation on timothy improved slightly during the week and prices have become more uniform at the various markets. At New York the price of No. 1 timothy suffered a further decline of $11 per ton and now corresponds to the prices at the surrounding markets. While receipts are still not large, they are more nearly equal to the demand, which remains greatly curtailed because of the high prices and light buying by the dealers. The market is generally weak at all eastern markets, but is holding steady in the markets of the central west, except at Chicago.

The hay arriving at St. Louis and Kansas City is principally of the lower grades, which are not in so good demand as No. 1 hay.

Because of switching difficulties, hay has accumulated on the team tracks at Chicago and buyers have forced a reduction of about $5 per ton during the week.

Alfalfa.—Price changes have occurred at some of the markets during the week, but the general alfalfa market situation is but little changed from the previous week. The movement has been restricted by the car situation, and the light receipts have been readily taken at current quotations. Shippers and millers have been the principal buyers.

But little new alfalfa has arrived at any of the markets, but the sale of several cars of No. 2 for June delivery at $27.50 per ton f. o. b. Memphis was reported during the week.

Reports from Oklahoma indicate that producers are willing to sell their hay at prices ranging from $15 to $20 per ton shippers' track, but that the scarcity of cars is preventing large movement.

The cold and wet weather in the alfalfa section of southern Illinois has delayed the crop in that section from two to three weeks, and probably no hay will be ready for market before July 1.

The crop in the Yakima valley is also from one to two weeks late. Practically all the old hay has been sold and will have been shipped by the time the new hay is ready for market. This is said to have been the first time in ten years that the old crop was so nearly exhausted when the new was ready for market, and it is thought that the new will command a good price at the beginning of this market season.

Prairie.—Receipts of prairie increased during the week, and because of the light demand prices declined at the principal markets. Considerable hay is still to move from some sections, but is delayed because of the scarcity of cars. The price level at present is about $5 per ton lower than at the corresponding time last year, but so far has not shown the heavy decline which occurred during May, 1919.

WHOLESALE FEED PRICES AT MANUFACTURING CENTERS.

[Per ton, bagged, carload lots.]

	May 29.	May 22.	May 1.
Spring wheat bran:			
Minneapolis	$52.50	$54.00	$52.00
Duluth	52.00	54.00	51.00
Hard winter wheat bran:			
Kansas City	52.50	54.00	53.00
St. Louis	55.25	56.00	56.00
Soft winter wheat bran:			
Cincinnati	58.00	60.00	59.00
Baltimore	65.00	63.50	62.00
Richmond	63.00	64.00	63.00
Spring wheat middlings:			
Minneapolis	57.00	59.00	56.50
Duluth	57.00	58.50	57.00
Hard winter wheat middlings:			
Kansas City	60.00	61.00	59.00
St. Louis	61.00	61.00	.....
Soft winter wheat middlings:			
Cincinnati	63.00	65.00	65.00
Baltimore	65.00	65.50	62.75
Richmond	67.00	67.00	66.00
Cottonseed meal (36 per cent protein):			
Memphis	64.50	65.50	.....
Atlanta	65.00	64.50	65.00
Linseed meal:			
Minneapolis	64.00	65.00	68.50
Milwaukee	68.75	68.00	70.00
Alfalfa meal:			
Memphis	48.00	49.00	45.00
Kansas City	47.50	48.50	[1] 42.00
St. Louis	49.75	50.00	43.25
Gluten feed:			
Chicago	73.75	73.75	69.00
Buffalo	77.19	77.19	72.19
Hominy feed:			
New York	72.50	76.00	67.00
Milwaukee	69.50	73.50	69.50
Kansas City	65.00	65.00	.....

[1] Nominal.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT DISTRIBUTING MARKETS, MAY 29.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.[1]	Baltimore.[1]	Richmond.	Atlanta.	New Orleans.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Buffalo.	St. Louis.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]
HAY (carload lots).															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	.....	45.00	47.00	.....	48.00	50.50	52.00	45.00	44.50	45.00	38.50	45.50	37.50	.....	35.00
Standard timothy	.....	44.00	46.00	44.00	47.00	49.00	51.00	.....	44.00	43.00	.....	43.50	35.50	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	.....	42.00	44.00	43.00	46.50	48.50	.....	43.00	43.50	42.00	36.50	.....	[2] 33.00	.....	33.00
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	42.00	44.00	42.00	48.00	50.00	.....	.....	43.50	43.00	.....	40.50	[2] 37.50	.....	33.00
No. 1 clover, mixed	.....	40.00	.....	40.50	47.50	50.50	.....	.....	43.00	40.00	.....	42.00	[2] 35.50	.....	28.00
No. 1 clover	.....	38.00	.....	.....	48.00	50.00	.....	.....	41.00	38.00	.....	42.00	.....	.....	25.00
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42.00	.....	45.00	40.00	38.00	.....	41.50	[2] 36.00	33.50	30.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	.....	34.00	35.00	32.00	.....	33.50	27.00	32.50	26.00
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.50	.....	33.00	.....	30.00	22.50	26.00	27.00
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	.....	.....	[2] 16.50	25.00	20.00
FEED (ton lots or more).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	.....	65.00	68.50	64.50	67.00	66.00	60.00	.....	59.50	61.00	61.00	.....	.....	.....	56.00
Soft winter	.....	.....	.....	67.00	68.00	66.00	60.00	61.50	60.00	.....	62.00	.....	55.00	.....	.....
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66.00	.....	.....	60.00	61.00	61.00	.....	54.00	58.00	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring	.....	70.00	71.00	66.50	72.00	75.00	.....	.....	62.00	67.00	65.00	.....	.....	.....	60.50
Soft winter	.....	69.00	.....	67.00	73.00	76.00	.....	67.50	65.00	.....	66.00	.....	[2] 63.00	.....	.....
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76.00	.....	.....	64.00	67.00	65.00	.....	62.00	64.50	.....
Rye middlings	.....	.....	.....	.....	68.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	66.00	63.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
High-protein meals:															
Linseed (— per cent)	.....	66.00	75.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72.00	72.00	.....	.....	71.00	72.50	69.00
Cottonseed (41 per cent)	.....	.....	.....	.....	78.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76.00	.....	74.00	.....	.....
Cottonseed (36 per cent)	.....	75.00	80.00	.....	72.00	71.00	.....	.....	70.00	.....	72.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	52.00	59.00	.....	.....	56.00	.....	.....	52.00	55.00	60.00	.....	.....	51.00	.....
Gluten feed	.....	.....	84.00	82.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	78.50	78.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hominy feed	.....	.....	72.00	.....	75.00	78.00	.....	.....	75.00	72.00	75.00	.....	.....	74.50	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82.00	80.00	78.00	.....	73.00	75.00	.....
Beet pulp	.....	.....	.....	.....	70.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63.00	.....	74.00	.....	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal.

FEED MARKET.

Feed Market Less Active—Trend of Prices Downward.

More liberal car supply and improved pasturage conditions throughout the feeding and dairy sections have resulted in a less active demand for feed during the week ending May 29.

Wheat Mill Feeds.—The improved car situation in the principal milling sections, together with a decreased demand, caused an easier feeling to prevail in the wheat mill feed market during the past week. This situation has resulted in a decline of from 50 cents to $2 per ton in the price of bran and middlings.

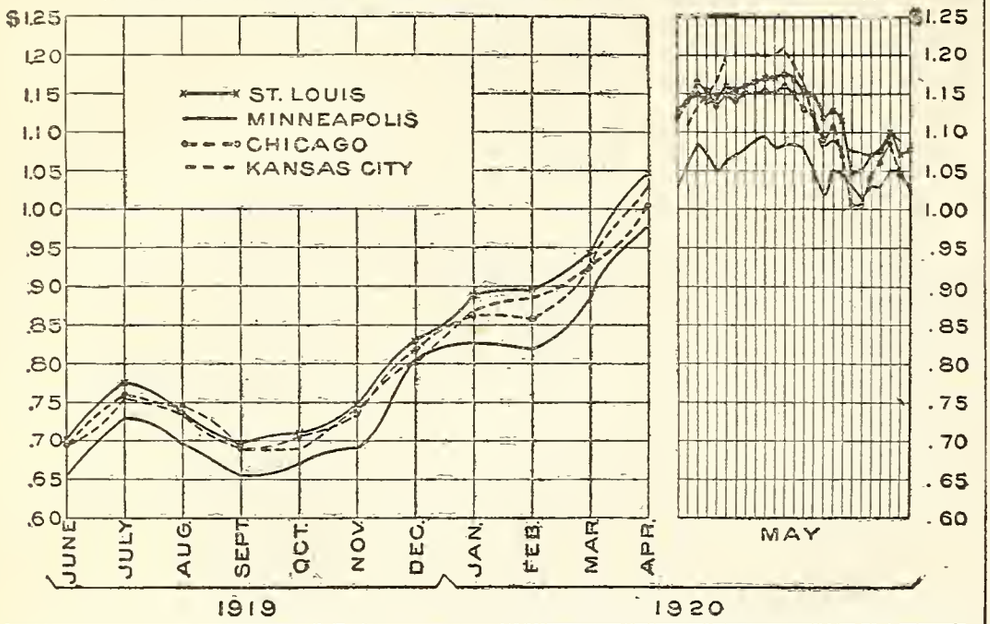
According to reports, bookings for future delivery are not large, and it is felt that dealers are withholding purchases as much as possible, buying only as needed. Jobbers who had contracts that are now being filled are offering bran and middlings for prompt and immediate delivery.

Chicago reports that the largest demand at the present time for these commodities is from mixed-feed manufacturers. Because of better pasturage, dealers who retail feed direct to consumers are not so anxious for feed as they were a month ago. The slightly increased receipts in the eastern and southeastern markets have resulted in a less active demand; however, jobbers report a fairly good inquiry for bran from outside points.

Alfalfa Meal.—The market for alfalfa meal is slightly easier than last week, particularly on No. 1 meal. The demand does not seem to be so strong, and with a slight improvement in the car situation the output of the mills has increased, which has resulted in a slight decline in the price during the week.

Gluten feed.—Prices for gluten feed remained unchanged from last week. The manufacturers state that the conditions which have been responsible for their plants being operated only part time are slowly being overcome. The receipts of corn are

AVERAGE CASH PRICES OF NO. 3 WHITE OATS AT 4 MARKETS.



gradually increasing and are expected in a short time to be normal.

Beet Pulp.—At the present time the domestic supply of beet pulp is about exhausted. Some distributors have been importing dried beet pulp from Europe, which was sold at $54 per ton f. o. b. cars New York. The serious condition of traffic in New York has practically prevented any deliveries, and for this reason importers have been obliged, at considerable expense, to move some of the cargoes from New York to Philadelphia. While there are further offerings from Europe, distributors have ceased to make any importations until the situation clears up in New York.

Cottonseed Meal.—Little change is noted in the cottonseed meal market from last week. Mills in the Southeast are reported to have fairly large stocks on hand, with only a fair demand. Chicago reports that the wide difference due to the condition of the seed from which the meal is made makes it hard to determine a price that will apply. Good sweet 36 per cent meal is quoted at $72 per ton f. o. b. Chicago.

Linseed Meal.—The business resulting from the sharp break a while ago took care of all of the meal that the mills had to offer for some time to come. Therefore the only market at the present time is being made by brokers. The linseed meal demand at the present time is coming principally from mixed-feed manufacturers. The Buffalo mills are reported to be receiving their supply of flaxseed from the Atlantic coast by canal barges. In this way they are able to keep supplies coming regardless of the congestion. The export demand during the past two weeks has been quiet.

TO REMOVE HARD WHEAT BAN.

Italy Will Allow Direct Purchases of Grain to be Made Freely.

Italian macaroni manufacturers will be permitted to make direct purchases of foreign hard wheat about the middle of the year, according to a cablegram from the American commercial attaché at Rome to the Department of Commerce, dated May 17. Hard wheat is manufactured into food pastes for the export trade. When this order is issued it will release the importer in this instance from the necessity of purchasing through governmental agencies and is regarded as an important step toward the resumption of free trade in cereals and their products.

GOVERNMENT GUARANTY ON WHEAT IS REMOVED.

Wheat Placed on Independent Basis June 1 but Big Premiums Prevail—Great Britain an Active Buyer at Advanced Prices.

With the close of the week the Government guaranteed minimum price of $2.26 for No. 1 Northern Spring wheat, No. 1 Hard Winter, and No. 1 Red Winter passes into history. As Monday was a holiday in the markets, June comes in with wheat on an independent basis. However, as wheat in all markets is selling at a big premium over the Government minimum price, no immediate change will be seen.

At the close of the markets on Friday, May 28, No. 2 Red Winter in Kansas City sold at $2.90 compared with the Government price of $2.23. In the Minneapolis market No. 1 Northern closed on a range from $3 to $3.30, compared with the Government minimum of $2.26. These big premiums are, as is generally understood in the trade, largely caused by the car shortage, which has prevented normal shipments of flour from milling centers and of wheat from the country to the terminal markets.

British in Market.

Wheat prices were sharply higher in the week under review than in the previous week, which resulted in an advance in flour prices also. British buyers, who had dropped out of the market temporarily, were by the middle of the week bidding freely for wheat at Gulf ports and also for shipment from Georgian Bay ports. At Gulf ports, besides taking spot offerings, they were on Friday bidding for wheat for shipment in August and September, on a basis of $3.07, which was an advance of 7 cents from Thursday. Chicago reported a sale of 100,000 bushels of No. 2 Hard Winter on a basis of $3 c. i. f., Georgian Bay ports.

While indications point to a stringency in wheat in Europe, and a corresponding sharp demand at times for wheat in this country, the fears that have recently been expressed from time to time that there may be a serious shortage and even "bread lines" in this country seems without justification, unless something of a serious nature happens to the growing crops.

All reports from the fields in the last week have indicated improvement, and the commercial estimates on the probable outcome of the crop, both winter and spring, have been increased. Private statisticians estimate now that the winter wheat crop may easily total 525,000,000 bushels, as compared with earlier estimates of 485,000,000. The

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets, Week Ending Frid., May 28.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Minneapolis.						
Dark Northern Spring: No. 1	300	295	307	315	322	325
No. 2	288	291	292	296	315	313
No. 3	280	280	285	296	305	305
No. 4	270	270	275	285	290	295
Northern Spring:						
No. 1	295	282	288	297	310	310
No. 2	287	275	285	290	298	310
No. 3	270	275	280	.....	297	.....
No. 4	270	262	.....	.....	285	280
Kansas City.						
Dark Hard Winter:						
No. 2	.....	283	283	.....	299	.....
No. 3	.....	279½	281	284	.....	303
No. 4	.....	.....	277	284	291	.....
Hard Winter:						
No. 1	278	277	280	284	291	295
No. 2	275	272	277	282	290	297
No. 3	273	271	272	280	286	296
No. 4	272	269	269	275	285	290
Red Winter: No. 2	275	273	272	277	285	290
No. 3	270	267	269½	274	283	287
No. 4	.....	252½	.....	.....	273	284
St. Louis.						
Red Winter: No. 2	283	284½	287½	288	292	292½
No. 3	281	282½	283	285	289½	287½
No. 4	.....	278	280	277½	.....	286

CORN.

Chicago.						
White: No. 1	.....	.....	.....	197	199	193½
No. 2	191	191½	194	196¼	197¼	193½
No. 3	190	190½	195¼	196	.....	191
Yellow: No. 1	191½	192	196	198½	200	194
No. 2	191	191½	195½	197¼	199¼	193½
No. 3	190	191	195½	196	197½	192
No. 4	188¼	189	192	194½	.....	.....
Mixed: No. 1	.....	192½	.....	196	198	194½
No. 2	190½	.....	194½	196¼	197½	193
No. 3	190	190⅜	194	194½	196	192
No. 4	188	189	192½	194	.....	.....
Kansas City.						
White: No. 2	.....	.....	188	192	.....	197
No. 3	.....	185	186	.....	192	.....
Yellow: No. 2	188	.....	190	.....	.....	.....
No. 3	.....	185	.....	192	.....	194
No. 4	.....	182	183	.....	.....	190
Mixed: No. 2	.....	182	185	187	190	188
No. 3	181	181	181	184	.....	183
St. Louis.						
White: No. 2	191½	197	202	208½	208	205
No. 3	188	194	200	207	205	197
Yellow: No. 1	.....	197	202	.....	.....	200
No. 2	192	195	202	205	205	200
No. 3	191	194	198	202	203	195
Minneapolis.						
Yellow: No. 2	.....	.....	183	185	187	187½
No. 3	189	182	181½	183	185	183

OATS.

Chicago.						
White: No. 1	102¾	103	106⅛	108⅛	111	.....
No. 2	102	102	105⅛	108½	111	106
No. 3	100½	100½	104	106	108½	104½
No. 4	.....	99	103	106	106	104
Kansas City.						
White: No. 3	.....	.....	107	108	110	109
St. Louis.						
White: No. 2	105	106	108	108½	110	107¼
No. 3	104½	105	107	107½	110	107
No. 4	103	.....	.....	106½	108	.....
Minneapolis.						
White: No. 3	103½	101½	103	103	105	105¼
No. 4	99	100½	98	101	101½	101½

RYE.

Chicago.						
No. 2	198½	204	205	208½	217½	216½
Minneapolis.						
Western, No. 2	192	194	198½	201	208	206

Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

Chicago.						
Corn: May	178	183½	189⅜	192½	194	189
July	158½	161	164⅜	167½	168⅜	163⅜
Oats: May	96½	99½	102	105⅝	104	103½
July	86	88	90	91⅜	90	87¾
Kansas City.						
Corn: May	178	171	175½	180	179	177
July	158½	157⅜	162	165¾	165½	160½
Oats: May	96½	100	102	102¼	102	101½
July	85⅜	88	90	91⅝	91⅛	88⅜

GRAIN EXPORTS BY GRADE.

Week Ending May 29.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Subclass and grade.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	Total for week.
WHEAT.							
No. 2 Amber Durum	....	119	....	....	....	....	119
Hard Winter:							
No. 2	....	....	60	10	....	77	147
No. 3	....	....	27	149	....	92	268
All others	....	....	....	32	....	56	88
Total Hard Red Winter	....	....	87	191	....	225	503
Red Winter:							
No. 2	64	....	247	73	....	....	384
No. 3	....	24	20	38	....	....	82
Total Soft Red Winter	64	24	267	111	....	....	466
Mixed:							
No. 2	....	....	....	9	....	....	9
No. 3	....	....	....	....	....	228	228
All others	....	....	....	....	....	189	189
Total Mixed	....	....	....	9	....	417	426
Total week ending May 29, 1920	64	143	354	311	....	642	1514
Total week ending May 22, 1920	....	113	479	345	218	302	[1]1698
BARLEY.							
Superior to No. 1 Standard California	....	....	....	....	156	....	156
Standard No. 1	....	....	....	....	128	....	128
Total week ending May 29, 1920	....	....	....	....	284	....	284
Total week ending May 22, 1920	....	32	....	....	....	....	32
RYE.							
No. 2 Western	....	....	363	854	....	51	1268
Ungraded	....	164	....	....	....	....	164
Total week ending May 29, 1920	....	164	363	854	....	51	1432
Total week ending May 22, 1920	....	289	75	958	110	290	1722

[1] Includes 241,000 bushels shipped from Portland.

spring wheat crop, provided conditions remain favorable until harvest, may easily amount to 275,000,000 bushels, and some commercial estimates are as high as 300,000,000. Taking the lower amount, however, and adding the estimated winter wheat crop of 525,000,000 bushels, gives a total for the country of 800,000,000 bushels. It is generally conceded that there will be a carry over of 150,000,000, giving total supplies of 950,000,000 for the crop year beginning July 1. Substracting the usual amount for bread and seed, which is 625,000,000, leaves a surplus of 325,000,000. Allowing an average carry-over into the next crop of 75,000,000 the expected surplus would mean 250,000,000.

During the first nine months of the present crop year the exports amounted to 145,000,000. Allowing 55,000,000 for the remaining three months, the total exports of wheat and flour for the current crop year will be 200,000,000 bushels. This amount compares with a prospective surplus of 325,000,000 for the new crop year. It seems, therefore, that this country has nothing to worry about in the matter of wheat supplies during the new crop season.

The corn futures market had its usual violent fluctuations in the week under review. There was a sharp reaction from the drastic break of the preceding week, which was attributed to covering by "the shorts." By the middle of the week, however, the recent order of the Interstate Commerce Commission to eastern roads, that a certain percentage of empty cars be sent to the grain States daily, was apparently producing results. Country stations have been receiving "empties," and the grain movement, particularly that of wheat, is starting in a way that is decidedly encouraging. This movement had an effect in the corn futures market by Thursday and on Friday a sharp break was brought about by speculative selling, which was helped along by a little hedging, something that has not been in evidence for many weeks past.

The cash grain business has not as yet had time to shape itself to the larger movement from the country, but during the business week beginning June 1 all markets will probably feel the pressure of a movement of grain to the terminals. However, the switchmen's strike in the Chicago railroad yards is not settled, and will likely have a serious effect in that market.

FRESH-MEAT TRADE IN MAY.

(Continued from page 356.)

usual seasonal demand for heavy ribs and loins has not been in evidence; as a consequence finished beef continued to be a drug on the market in most centers. Chicago reported a fair month's demand for steer beef of the yearling type and prices steady. With live prices on heavy, fairly well-finished steers ranging $1 to $1.50 below steers of the yearling type, there has been no incentive for producers to feed for weight and finish. The almost negligible demand for beef from heavy finished cattle was reflected in live prices for cattle of this type, when the lowest level since early in 1918 was reached late in the month.

Eastern beef trade has been particularly bad and was accompanied by a continual decline in prices. Boston began the month's business with a top of $21 on good steers, New York with a top of $24, and Philadelphia with a top of $21, compared to $20 at Chicago. Barring an advance of $1 at Philadelphia on May 4, the trend of prices at the eastern markets was continually downward. The average closing prices for the month at the eastern markets on good steer beef was $3 below Chicago, with New York showing the widest range. All other grades declined in like proportion. There were only slight price changes during the month at Chicago, with closing prices steady to 50 cents higher than the opening. Boston's low point was reached on the 21st of the month and showed a decline of $3.50, but gained 50 cents before the close. New York's closing prices were $7 lower than the opening and Philadelphia's $3 lower, with conditions generally unsettled. While declines on medium and common grades were not so great, slumpy conditions prevailed throughout the month.

Argentine Sheep Arrive.

The liberal offerings and wide distribution of New Zealand frozen lambs were the principal factors in lowering lamb prices at both eastern and western markets during the month. Eastern buyers showed an increased interest in the imported offerings and on account of the difference in wholesale cost and general condition and quality of the meat they were inclined to give them preference. Carload lots were offered freely at eastern points from $22 to $23, with the range on smaller lots from $24 to $27. One cargo of approximately 36,000 sheep and lambs from Argentina was reported at Boston and New York during the week ending May 22.

The first of the season's offerings of spring lambs in quotable quantities arrived at Boston on May 21 direct from California and were sold at prices ranging from $33 to $35. While the initial season's receipts were 10 days later than last year, prices ruled $2 to $3 higher. Opening prices at other markets ranged from $32 to $34.

Prices Fluctuated.

Trade in older domestic lambs was in an unsettled condition and prices fluctuated throughout the month. From a top of $38 at the beginning of the month New York price declined sharply to $28 on May 14. Reacting from the low point, the market reached $32 on May 18 and continued steady to the close. Prices at Philadelphia fluctuated widely, with opening prices up to $34 and closed with the top at $33. Boston market opened at $33 and with only slight fluctuations closed at a top of $31. Chicago lamb market was steady to firm until after midmonth when sharp declines followed, with closing prices $3 lower than the opening.

While receipts of the ovine class carried a liberal percentage of yearlings, the bulk was marketed as lambs, and generally light offerings of mature sheep were reported at all markets.

The month's veal trade has been marked by wide fluctuations in prices and an irregular demand. Chicago was more stable than other markets, with opening and closing quotations practically in line. Eastern markets were at times badly demoralized, showing weekly declines of from $4 to $6. New York's closing prices were $4 under the month's opening; Philadelphia's $6; and Boston's $3.

Fresh Pork Markets Erratic.

While the markets for all fresh meats were generally unsettled during the month under review, none showed more erratic price changes than fresh pork cuts. With a top of $32 on loins at Chicago on May 3, the decline was continual, and a top of $26 was recorded by the end of the month. Boston market opened with a top of $33 and closed with the top at $28. New York began trading at a top of $38 and slumped by the end of the month to $28. From a top of $36 on May 3, Philadelphia showed more erratic declines than other markets and closed the month at $25.

Warmer weather toward the end of the month was a factor which intensified the existing slow demand, and in connection with the stale condition on arrival of a large percentage of the offerings, resulted in generally demoralized markets at eastern distributing centers.

Cured Meats Advance.

All available reports showed liberal increases in holdings of cured pork and pork products at packing centers, both over the previous month and one year ago. The price trend has been upward on all cuts. Hams advanced $1 during the month, picnics approximately $1.50, fancy bacon 50 cents, and bacon of the standard grade about $2. Prices on dry salt meats fluctuated slightly and closed at an advance of 50 cents.

Lard showed considerable strength in the face of increased holdings, with closing prices $1.25 per 100 pounds higher than the opening. For the first time since January, pure lard sold higher than compound. The month's marketing of compound showed no change in wholesale prices.

Beef Exports Increase.

According to latest advices, cold-storage conditions in Great Britain show no material change, with considerable quantities

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FOREIGN MARKETS

BRITISH MOVING WHEAT AND WOOL.

England to get Large Stocks Purchased by Government in Australia.

The British Government's purchases of wheat and wool remaining in Australia will be shipped to England and disposed of within the next few months, according to an agreement between the British Government and the Commonwealth of Australia, reports the American consul at Hull, England.

In response to a Government appeal to British shipowners, 20 cargo boats, with an aggregate carrying capacity of 200,000 tons, have been diverted to Australia from their present routes. These vessels will all load wheat to their full capacity, and will be followed by a number of other vessels of the tramp class, with a view to shipping all of the wheat by the end of June.

Wool Shipped by Autumn.

The British authorities are also extremely anxious to have the rest of their purchases of wool now in Australia shipped by the end of September. The amount to come is estimated at 2,000,000 bales of 330 pounds. Some time ago it was announced that the director of raw materials stipulated that the wool should be lifted before the end of June. This was found to be impossible, owing to the maritime strike in Australia, and a strenuous effort will be made to ship the last of the wool by October.

EXPORTS OF HIDES RESTRICTED.

British Control Affects Supply of United States—Exports from British Dependencies Curtailed—Heavy Duties on Indian Hides.

Domestic hides and skins fall far short of supplying the needs of American tanners. Of the total raw stocks consumed by tanners in the United States approximately 40 per cent of the cattle hides, 42 per cent of the calfskins, 42 per cent of sheepskins, and 99 per cent of the goat, kid, and cabretta skins are imported. Large quantities of these imported products originate in the British dependencies. Approximately 30 per cent of the goatskins alone are imported from India.

Disorganized trade conditions largely affecting the British hide and leather supply have made certain preferential duties and restrictions on exports from British dependencies desirable. These duties and restrictions naturally affect the American tanners adversely, either by cutting off their former sources of supply or by forcing them to pay as much as 15 per cent ad valorem export duty to obtain the raw materials desired. The latter applies particularly to India and is paid by the exporters and included in the bill to the purchasers. Two-thirds of the export tax is refunded if the products are exported under bond for tanning within the British Empire.

Following is a list of some of the British dependencies showing restrictions and duties on the exportation of hides and skins, except skins of fur-bearing animals.

There are no restrictions on exports from Antigua, British India, Ceylon, Egypt and Sudan, Fiji, Gold Coast, Newfoundland, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent.

No exports are permitted from Australia, Bahamas, Cyprus, New Zealand, and South Africa.

No exports are permitted except to British dependencies from Falkland Islands, Federated Malay States, Jamaica, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone.

Exports are permitted except to certain European countries from Barbados, British East Africa, Gambia, Nyasaland, Seychelles, Straits Settlements, and Zanzibar.

No exports are permitted of hides and skins and leather for boot and shoe purposes from Canada.

NO EXPORT DUTIES.

Australia.	Fiji.	Rhodesia.
Antigua.	Gambia.	Sierra Leone.
Bahamas.	Gibraltar.	St. Lucia.
Barbados.	Gold Coast.	St. Vincent.
Bermuda.	Grenada.	Seychelles.
British Honduras.	Hongkong.	South Africa, except Natal.
Canada.	Malta.	Straits Settlements.
Ceylon.	Mauritius.	
Cyprus.	Newfoundland.	

EXPORT DUTIES LEVIED.

British East Africa, 10 per cent ad valorem.
British Guiana, 1 per cent ad valorem.
British North Borneo, 10 per cent ad valorem.
British India, 15 per cent ad valorem.
Brunei, 10 per cent ad valorem.
Dominica and Montserrat, cattle hides, 3d. each; all others, 3d. per dozen.
Egypt and Sudan, 1 per cent ad valorem.
Federated Malay States, 10 per cent ad valorem.
Jamaica, cattle, dry, 4s. per 100 pounds; cattle, green, 2s. per 100 pounds.
Nigeria, tanned, 3d. per pound; untanned, 2d. per pound.
Nyasaland, 6d. per pound.
Uganda, 10 per cent ad valorem.
Zanzibar, 10 per cent ad valorem.

STOCKS OF FOODSTUFFS IN CANADA APRIL 1.

[Canadian official statistics.]

Commodity.	Quantity.	Change from—	
		Apr. 1, 1919.	Mar. 1, 1920.
Butter:		*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
Creamery....pounds..	3,980,161	+123	−48
Dairy.....do....	411,202	.....	.....
Cheese.....do....	11,163,329	+641	− 8
Oleomargarine....do....	616,430	+ 81	−18
Eggs:			
Cold storage...dozen..	118,942	+ 39	−30
Other than storage, dozen.....	368,437	.....	.....
Frozen.....pounds..	237,475	− 30	−10
Pork:			
Frozen.....do....	8,758,732	+ 39	+13
Unfrozen.....do....	1,965,445	− 20	−21
Dry salted.....do....	1,990,569	− 55	+14
Sweet pickled...do....	10,981,701	− 5	−10
In cure.....do....	10,698,389	− 21	− 1
Total pork....do....	34,394,836	− 10	− 2
Beef:			
Frozen.....do....	29,124,294	− 30	−13
Unfrozen.....do....	3,138,153	+ 60	+37
Cured.....do....	1,734,338	+144	−15
In cure.....do....	303,899	− 33	+ 4
Total beef.....do....	34,301,314	− 30	−10
Mutton and lamb:			
Frozen.....do....	2,189,575	.....	.....
Unfrozen.....do....	33,168	.....	.....
Total mutton and lamb.....pounds..	2,222,743	.....	−40

STOCKS OF GRAIN IN CANADA.

May 1 Estimate.

	Bushels.
Wheat (flour expressed as grain):	
In elevators	35,989,000
In flour mills	34,837,000
In farmers' hands	6,498,000
Total wheat	77,324,000
Stocks May 1, 1919	118,534,000
Decrease	41,210,000
Per cent decrease	35
Oats and oat products	146,074,000
Barley	15,947,600
Flaxseed	2,004,000

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

(Continued from front page.)

countries when the opportunity to open up a new market appears promising. Two live-stock commissioners were sent to South America last year and two others will leave in a few days to spend the greater part of the coming summer in the same field. Several shipments of pure-bred live stock to Brazil and Uruguay have already resulted, and prospects are good for a broad field for future trade. Plans are now under way for sending two grain men to Europe to demonstrate the grades on which trading in grain is now done in this country. It is proposed also, when the apple shipping season begins, to put men on the ships carrying them to foreign markets to find out the causes of losses in apples shipped overseas and to devise means for reducing them.

Summaries of foreign trade information are published weekly in The Market Reporter. The department would like to have farmers' and producers' associations make as free use of this material as possible, and to call for any other information that our specialists can furnish.

Condensed Milk An Example.

Every farmer must have foreign products—such, for instance, as coffee, tea, sugar, cloth, and manufactured articles. To secure these foreign products, we must have something to give in exchange for them. It is a matter of both personal and national importance, therefore, that the American farmer have something to sell abroad. The falling off in the export demand for American condensed milk that had been built up during the war has resulted in the closing of many condenseries during the past three months. It is necessary to convert into butter and cheese the milk that has been going to Europe in condensed form—and milk for butter and cheese are worth only about two-thirds as much as Europe paid for the condensed milk. But there should be another outlet for condensed milk. The tropical regions that have been taking a profit on sugar from this and other countries need condensed milk, and this market might have been developed more speedily if our people generally had known more about it.

The losses that dairy farmers are sustaining because of the surplus of fluid milk is typical of what is likely to happen when any foreign outlet is closed. It is essential to the prosperity of farmers that a fairly steady stream of farm products is kept flowing to foreign markets. The outstanding articles will probably continue to be cotton, tobacco, grain, and apples. It is therefore of prime importance that producers of these products be kept informed on foreign market conditions.

AUSTRALIA REMOVES RESTRICTIONS AGAINST AMERICAN APPLES.

The commercial attaché has cabled from Melbourne, May 5, to the effect that the Australian Government has removed the prohibition against the importation of American apples, effective May 19. The prohibition against the importation of apples has been in effect since July 18, 1917.

A report from commercial sources states that citrus fruits, hops, and eggs may also be imported.

DELAY IN MAILING THE MARKET REPORTER.

The delay in printing the May 29 and June 5 issues of The Market Reporter has been caused by the shortage of paper at the Government Printing Office.

WORLD PRODUCTION, IMPORTS, AND EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND RYE.[1]

[In tons of 2,204.6 pounds.]

Exporting Countries.

Country.	Estimated production, 1919 harvest.		Exportable surplus, 1919–20.[2]
	Wheat.	Rye.	Wheat and rye.
Canada	5,351,000	273,000	3,200,000
United States	24,998,000	2,148,000	9,000,000
Argentina and Uruguay	5,322,000	.....	4,500,000
Australia and New Zealand	2,211,000	.....	2,700,000
Algeria and Tunis	836,000	.....	250,000
Roumania and Jugo-Slavia	3,850,000	450,000	550,000
India	7,622,000	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	20,200,000

[2] Estimated exportable surpluses (limited by transport facilities, etc.), 1919–20.

Importing Countries.

Country.	Estimated production, 1919 harvest.		Import requirements, 1919–20.[3]
	Wheat.	Rye.	Wheat and rye.
United Kingdom	1,975,000	.....	5,700,000
France	4,844,000	707,000	2,800,000
Italy	4,615,000	116,000	2,700,000
Belgium	260,000	447,000	1,250,000
Portugal	200,000	.....	150,000
Greece	240,000	.....	250,000
Czecho-slovakia, Hungary, and Austria	1,850,000	1,850,000	1,300,000
Poland	600,000	2,900,000	500,000
Finland	7,600	295,600	150,000
Spain	3,713,600	687,000	250,000
Switzerland	96,000	40,600	400,000
Sweden	259,000	494,000	300,000
Denmark	161,000	379,000	350,000
Norway	30,000	26,000	300,000
Holland	164,000	363,000	600,000
Germany	2,266,000	6,441,000	1,200,000
Bulgaria	1,000,000	250,000	.....
South Africa	286,000	.....	100,000
Egypt	914,000	.....	200,000
Japan	811,000	.....	200,000
Other countries	[4]	.....	About 1,500,000
Total	.....	.....	20,200,000

[1] From British Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies.
[3] Estimated.
[4] No reliable figures available.

WOOL PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN 1914 AND 1919.

[Price per pound; calculated on cleaned, scoured basis.]

Quality.	Australasian merino and crossbred, London.			South American, c. i. f. Liverpool.	
	July, 1914.	Government issue price Apr. 1–Nov. 30, 1919.	Auction Dec., 1919.	Season 1914.	Season 1919.
70's	$0.61	$1.26–$1.35	$3.01	.....	.....
64's	.57	1.24– 1.32	2.81	$0.48	$1.98
60's	.56	1.18– 1.30	2.61	.45	1.68
58's	.52	1.05– 1.11	2.09	.42	1.58
56's	.48	.92– .98	1.73	.39	1.44
50's	.41	.83– .89	1.35	.36	1.26
48's	.32	.75– .79	1.09	.335	.76
46's	.31	.66– .70	.85	.315	.68
44's	.30	.63– .67	.66	.29	.64
40's	.29	.57– .61	.57	.28	.60

—Report of British Standing Committee on Investigation of Prices.

EXPORT INSPECTION OF EGGS PAYS, CANADA REPORTS.

Lasting Demand Created by Quality Exports—Premium Prices Brought over Most American Shipments.

A way not to sell eggs is to dump anything on your buyer. This method seems to be practiced extensively in foreign trade. On the other hand, carefully graded stock creates a lasting demand and brings top prices.

By adopting the latter method Canada created a steady demand in the United Kingdom for her eggs. Because of "rigid Government inspection at the point of shipment, Canadian eggs last year sold on the British market at a premium as high as 24 cents per dozen, or about $1,000,000 in the year," says the Canadian weekly egg-market report for May 18. Having established a reputation for excellent quality during the past season, "Canadian exporters are now receiving inquiries from the British trade, and business is anticipated at an early date."

Heavy Exports Made.

Canada exported during the year ending March 31, 1920, more than 400 cars of eggs, or about 6,000,000 dozen. Practically all were shipped to British markets.

According to Canadian export standards, which were published in The Market Reporter for May 15, 68 cars were Fresh Extras; 90 cars Fresh Firsts; 27 cars Storage Extras; and 205 cars Storage Firsts. The United States exported nearly 16,000,000 dozen eggs to Great Britain during the same period. The American Agricultural Trade Commissioner at London, reported that many of these shipments did not measure up well with those from other countries and tended to injure the American trade.

IMPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS AND DAIRY SUBSTITUTES FOR APRIL.

Imported from—	Butter and butter substitutes.	Cheese and cheese substitutes.	Condensed and evaporated milk and cream.	Casein.
Europe:	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Belgium	.....	2,939	209,202	.....
Denmark	4,100,954	12,605	.....	.....
France	.....	14,310	.....	14,696
Italy	.....	218,071	.....	.....
Norway	112,000	6,182	.....	.....
Switzerland	.....	46,742	.....	.....
United Kingdom	.....	228,155	.....	229,339
Miscellaneous	.....	1,182	.....	.....
North America:				
Canada	750,273	6,712	1,226,539	.....
Mexico	48	9,407	253	.....
Other countries:				
Argentina	85,795	193,351	.....	2,028,723
Turkey	14,065	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	1,885	.....	61	.....
Total, April, 1920	5,065,020	740,158	1,436,055	2,272,758
Total, April, 1919	219,932	166,363	2,125,645	330,690
4 months, 1920	9,646,663	3,898,857	6,951,038	7,331,599
4 months, 1919	1,899,925	308,217	4,830,057	[1] 330,690

[1] No casein was imported during Jan., Feb., and March, 1919.

IMPORTS OF EGGS FOR APRIL.

Imported from—	Dozen.	Total—	Dozen.
Canada	6,147	April, 1920	137,637
China	102,755	April, 1919	17,187
Hongkong	28,728	4 months, 1920	747,675
		4 months, 1919	458,571

URUGUAY PROHIBITS WHEAT EXPORTS.

The Government of Uruguay has prohibited the exportation of wheat and wheat products because of the high price of wheat.

AMERICAN FLOUR SUCCESSFUL COMPETITOR IN EGYPT.

In the Egyptian market, American flour comes into competition with Australian, Argentinian, and Canadian. Recently the American product has undersold that from our competitors. The American Consul at Alexandria reported that during the month of February the average price for the various flours at Alexandria, including cost, insurance, and freight, was as follows:

United States	per ton	$209.28
Canada	do	216.86
Argentina	do	218.21
Australia	do	221.00

FRESH MEAT TRADE IN MAY.

(Continued from page 365.)

of carcass meats on steamers awaiting space. Arrangements for extending limited credit to Germany were announced by the packers during the month.

Export figures for the month of April show a complete reversal over March exports as regards the exportations of beef and pork. Practically all beef and beef products showed liberal increases while pork and pork products showed material decreases. Exports of beef during April increased 11,651,140 pounds over March; canned beef increased 759,340 pounds, and oleo oil increased 1,153,452 pounds.

Bacon Exports Decrease.

Bacon exports decreased 50,646,061 pounds, hams and shoulders decreased 15,448,623 pounds, lard decreased 28,671,384 pounds, neutral lard 633,439 pounds, and lard compound 529,375 pounds. Compared with one year ago all items show decreases except oleo oil. Beef showed only slight decreases, while exportations of all pork and pork products decreased heavily. Bacon exports were approximately 117 million pounds less, hams and shoulders 94 million pounds less, lard 36 million pounds less, and lard compound 24 million pounds less.

The steamer *S. S. Suffolk* with a cargo of New Zealand lambs and mutton was reported at New York on June 1. This is the third cargo of New Zealand importations to reach Atlantic ports during the present year.

SEED SALES OVER THIS SPRING.

(Continued from page 362.)

some extent by a growing desire on the part of the dealers to reduce their stocks as the season draws to a close. In order to accomplish this, dealers, especially those having large stocks, have reduced the price 25 to 50 cents per 100 pounds. Stocks of Sudan grass at Kansas City are reported to be somewhat larger than normal and considerably larger than at this time last year. The demand for grain sorghums is still good but, because of the decline in the prices of all grains, the price of these commodities for seed is quoted somewhat lower than a week ago.

Soy Beans and Cowpeas.—The prices quoted for soy beans are firm except at Chicago, where a decline of 50 cents per 100 pounds is noted. Stocks of Mammoth Yellows in that city are reported to be more than sufficient to supply the demand, which is responsible for the decline in price.

The demand for cowpeas during the week has been very good. Although dealers' stocks at present are low, it is thought that they are ample to supply any further demand. Because of the high prices, lateness of the season, and slow transportation, present stocks of soy beans and cowpeas will probably not be increased to any great extent.

COTTON

PRICES AND MOVEMENT OF AMERICAN COTTON.

Spots and Futures Change but Little.

Prices for both spots and futures during the week ending May 29 showed but little change as compared with the previous week. The average price of Middling as determined from the quotations supplied by the 10 designated spot markets closed at 40.60 cents per pound on May 28 as compared with the close of the previous week of 40.66 cents and 31.94 cents for the corresponding day in 1919. During the week July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 20 points and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 50 points. July future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 24.23 pence on May 27 as compared with 24.18 pence the previous week and 19.80 pence for the corresponding day in 1919.

The spot demand during the week was only moderate. The total sales at the 10 markets reported for the week ending May 29 amounted to 23,554 bales as compared with 37,182 bales the previous week and 134,919 bales for the corresponding period in 1919.

It is reported that the market for fabrics has been very quiet and that stocks of manufactured goods are beginning to accumulate at the mills, partly on account, however, of lack of transportation facilities.

New York and New Orleans closing future prices May 28, 1920, and the corresponding days in 1919 and 1918.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1920	1919	1918	1920	1919	1918
July	37.75	31.66	25.60	37.90	31.72	25.62
October	35.07	30.82	24.37	35.08	30.14	23.61
December	34.08	30.42	24.18	34.05	29.88	23.31
January	33.39	30.21	24.00	33.16	29.64	23.24

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to May 28.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1919-20	1918-19
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	6,523,136	4,911,175
Port stocks	1,063,289	1,293,998
Interior receipts	6,677,179	5,984,494
Interior stocks	1,066,410	1,283,193
Into sight	11,207,039	10,136,785
Northern spinners' takings	2,585,356	1,813,290
Southern consumption	3,043,000	2,973,000
World's visible supply of American cotton	4,001,934	3,524,522

Exports for the week ending May 28 amounted to 63,431 bales, against 64,084 bales the previous week and 83,869 bales in 1918–19. Figures at hand show that the total exports from August 1, 1919, to May 28, 1920, amounted to 5,936,000 bales, again 4,322,000 bales in 1918–19 and 3,766,000 bales in 1917–18.

Exports of American cotton from Aug. 1 to May 28.

To—	1919-20	1918-19	1917-18
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Great Britain	2,908,000	1,982,000	2,019,000
France	527,000	623,000	554,000
Other countries	2,501,000	1,717,000	1,193,000

Stocks of American Cotton May 28.

	1919-20	1918-19	1917-18	1916-17
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Liverpool	889,000	334,000	147,000	406,000
Manchester	160,000	47,000	10,000	35,000
Continent	532,000	284,000	128,000	239,000

Stocks of Government-classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses in the ports of New York and New Orleans on May 27, 1920, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act as amended:

Grade.	New York.	New Orleans.
Middling Fair	1	9
Strict Good Middling	22	198
Good Middling	311	1,387
Strict Middling	1,038	3,526
Middling	3,268	5,226
Strict Good Middling	5,828	4,711
Low Middling	1,710	3,889
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	89	256
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	244	317
Good Middling Yellow Stained	1	5
Total	12,518	19,524

Foreign Spinners' Takings of American Cotton from Aug. 1 to May 7.

	1919-20	1918-19	1917-18
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Great Britain	2,317,000	1,532,000	1,991,000
Continent	1,768,000	1,162,000	1,192,000
Japan	748,000	584,000	410,000

Long Staple Cotton.

A fair demand is reported for staple cottons at New Orleans and a moderate demaud at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches	45
Middling, California, $1\frac{1}{16}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches	54
Middling, California, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches	45
Strict Low Middling, California, $1\frac{1}{16}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches	45
Good Ordinary to Strict Good Ordinary, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches	38
Memphis:	
Good Ordinary, gray, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches	70
Middling, gray, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches	60
Middling, gray, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches	40
Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches	42
Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches	75
Strict Low Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches	65
Low Middling, gray, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches	55

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are given below. The figures are based on sales for the week ending May 29 and are for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple at 40 cents per pound at New Orleans and 40.59 cents per pound at Memphis.

Length.	New Orleans (points on Middling).	Memphis (points on Middling).
$1\frac{1}{16}$ inches	650	450
$1\frac{1}{8}$ inches	2,525	2,650
$1\frac{3}{16}$ inches	3,750	4,950
$1\frac{1}{4}$ inches	4,569	6,000
$1\frac{5}{16}$ inches		6,509
$1\frac{3}{8}$ inches		7,459

Latest advices received quote Sea Island cotton of No. 2 or extra choice, with average staple, at $1.15 per pound at Savannah.

Stocks of Egyptian cotton in the United States on April 30.

	Bales.		Bales.
1920	229,012	1917	135,754
1919	40,778	1916	144,863
1918	41,586	1915	97,194

Stocks of Egyptian cotton in Alexandria on May 28.

	Bales.		Bales.
1919-20	108,000	1917-18	281,000
1918-19	324,000	1916-17	116,000

Spot Cotton Quotations.

Price of Middling spot cotton for May 28 and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the first 5 days of the week ending May 29 in each of these markets, as reported to the Bureau of markets.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	[1] On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.
Middling Fair	300	350	400	275	400	350	300	450	450	475	375
Strict Good Middling	250	250	300	225	325	275	250	350	350	450	303
Good Middling	200	200	250	175	250	200	200	250	250	400	238
Strict Middling	100	100	150	100	150	125	100	150	150	125	125
Middling	**40.50**	**41.75**	**41.50**	**40.50**	**40.50**	**40.50**	**40.00**	**39.75**	**41.00**	**40.00**	**40.60**
	[1] Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.
Strict Low Middling	250	300	300	300	300	300	250	300	250	350	290
Low Middling	600	700	600	650	900	700	800	900	925	900	768
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	800	900	850	900	1,350	1,000	1,200	1,500	1,400	1,250	1,115
Good Ordinary [2]	1,000	1,100	1,100	1,150	1,650	1,300	1,500	1,800	1,800	1,525	1,393
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	100	200	250	200	350	200	200	450	200	[3] 125	203
Strict Middling	200	400	350	300	450	350	300	550	300	150	335
Middling [2]	400	600	500	450	550	500	500	700	450	350	500
Strict Low Middling [2]	600	900	700	650	700	650	700	1,000	700	700	730
Low Middling [2]	800	1,100	1,000	950	1,050	850	1,000	1,600	1,000	1,250	1,060
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	400	450	500	400	550	500	450	650	450	250	460
Strict Middling [2]	600	650	650	600	750	650	600	750	550	575	638
Middling [2]	800	700	800	800	1,050	750	700	900	700	700	790
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling [2]	500	800	650	500	550	600	700	650	550	350	585
Strict Middling [2]	600	900	750	650	750	750	800	750	650	625	723
Middling [2]	800	1,000	900	800	1,050	850	900	900	750	750	870
Sales for week, bales	1,270	621	57	0	5,025	2,059	1,963	3,563	2,618	6,378	[4] 23,554

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] On.

[4] Total sales in the 10 markets.

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS OF FISH.

May 15.

The monthly report of the Bureau of Markets shows the following cold-storage holdings of fish for May 15, 1920. The quantities shown include an estimate of the holdings of storages that did not report.

The holdings of frozen fish amounted to 20,284,470 pounds compared with 37,174,104 pounds on May 15, 1919, a decrease of 16,889,634 pounds, or 45.4 per cent.

The holdings of cured herring amounted to 15,815,517 pounds compared with 23,157,976 pounds on May 15, 1919, a decrease of 7,342,459 pounds, or 31.7 per cent.

The holdings of mild cured salmon amounted to 5,848,501 pounds compared with 4,098,027 pounds on May 15, 1919, an increase of 1,750,474 pounds, or 42.7 per cent.

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